Volume 163 No. 16

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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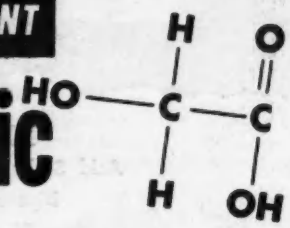

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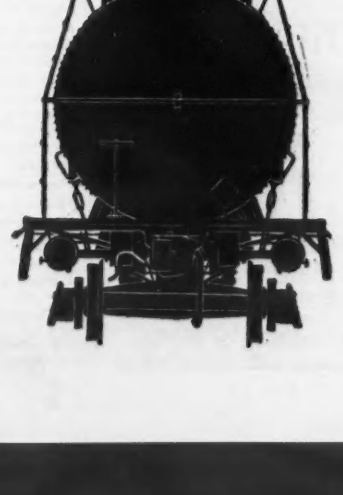

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US Rubber Plants Sale Plan Goes to Congress

Sale of the government-owned synthetic rubber plants to private industry along the basic outlines of the plan advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was recommended to congress April 15 by President Eisenhower. His recommendation was made in acocrdance with the direction contained in the rubber act of 1948 that a plan of disposal be submitted to congress by that date.

In his message to the senate and house, Mr. Eisenhower declined to make any specific recommendation on how to go about disposing of the plants, but said the plan suggested by the RFC appeared to provide a satisfactory method of achieving that end. He said that the necessary enabling legislation could be worked out in conferences between the executive agencies and the congressional committees concerned.

Outright Sale Recommended

The RFC recommended outright sale of the twenty-eight facilities still in government hands under negotiation bidding rather than by sealed bids. It proposed that the government ask industry for "an indication of interest" and then proceed to negotiate for the best terms possible. Hearings on the legislation to authorize the sale will be held by the house armed services committee early next month.

President Eisenhower stated in his message that he was in hearty accord with the policy determination of congress that the security interests of the nation will best be served by the development within the United States of a free competitive synthetic rubber industry, and that now is the time to undertake disposal of the plants, which represent a cost value to the government of $550,000,000.

President's Statement

"The nation's security in its rubber supply if, of course, of paramount importance in any consideration of the disposal of these facilities," Mr. Eisenhower said. "For such security, two things are essen-

—*Continued on page 94*

Amortization Certificates List Announced by ODM

Tax certificates issued during the period March 26 through April 8 were announced last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization, authorizing accelerated amortization of the costs of new or expanded facilities in the area of the chemical industry. Among those issued were the following:—

Acid-grade fluorspar — St. Lawrence Fluorspar, Inc., Wilmington, Del., $1,352,805 invested, of which 60 percent was allowed.

Bisphenol-A—Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., $153,400 invested and 75 percent allowed.

Formaldehyde—Loven Chemical Company of California, Newhall, Calif., $900,000 invested and 55 percent allowed.

Medical and sterilizing equipment for defense—Wilmot Castle Company, Rochester, N. Y., $63,000 invested and 45 percent allowed.

Molybdenum — Molybdenum Corporation of America, Empire, Colo., $2,497,834 invested and 75 percent allowed.

Nickel and nickel alloys—International Nickel Company, Inc., Huntington, W. Va., $346,500 invested and 50 percent allowed.

Sulphuric acid — Stauffer Chemical Company, Compton, Calif., $510,000 invested and 70 percent allowed.

Tungsten products—Wah Chang Corporation, Glen Clove, N. Y., $42,000 invested and 50 percent allowed.

Health Department Post Assumed by Mrs. Hobby

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby officially became secretary of the new Department of Health, Education and Welfare April 11 when she was sworn into office, following the senate's confirmation of the appointment on April 10.

The new agency, which also came into being on April 11, replacing the Federal Security Agency, will be composed of an undersecretary and two assistant secretaries, as well as a special assistant to the secretary, who will have charge of health and medical affairs of the department. He is to be selected from persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide nongovernmental experience.

Castor Oil Released From Export Curbs

Export controls on castor oil were relaxed April 14 by the Office of International Trade when this product was removed from the "positive" list and placed on general license to all areas except the Iron Curtain countries, Hong Kong and Macao.

The action followed an announcement by the Department of Agriculture, April 9, that it had suspended restrictions on domestic uses and inventories of castor oil, retroactive to April 1, in view of the improved supply situation.

The castor oil items removed from the positive list involve commercial grade, medicinal grade, and the sulphonated textile specialty compounds, tanning specialty compounds, and polishes.

Sulphur Quarter Allotment Placed at 30,000 Pounds

An export quota of 30,000 pounds (sulphur content) has been established for agricultural sulphur during the second quarter by the Office of International Trade, it was announced April 16. At the same time an open end quota for sulphur formulations was also established.

Under the open end quota no quantitative limit is set on exports but exports are controlled on the basis of licensing criteria designed to safeguard the national security. The first quarter quota totaled 41,000,000 pounds (sulphur content) for both agricultural sulphur and sulphur formulations containing 20 percent or more sulphur.

OIT noted that the International Materials Conference has discountinued its allocation of sulphur, and the general supply situation for sulphur is favorable. For these reasons it is possible to establish the open end quota and the comparatively liberal quota for agricultural sulphur, officials said.

Sulphur Group Dissolving

The sulphur committee of the International Materials Conference has agreed to dissolve April 30, it was announced by the IMC last week. This announcement followed the committee's recent decision to discontinue international allocation of crude sulphur as of March 1, and reflected the continuing improvement in the supply and demand position of sulphur in the Free World.

Synthetic Fuels Research Going to Private Industry

The Bureau of Mines has ended its experiments with the production of synthetic fuels from coal at the Louisiana, Mo., plant, it was announced last week by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, and the plant will be turned over to private industry for operation.

The Secretary said that five firms are interested in acquiring the plant and he hoped that successful negotiations can be made for its disposition. The plant was first built as an ammonium sulphate plant by the Army and turned over to the Interior Department in 1945 when no longer needed by the Army. The department converted it into a synthetic fuels demonstration plant.

Mr. McKay said that the plant had produced its maximum in the way of studies of producing gasoline from coal and any further testing along this line will be conducted in the laboratories of the bureau. This work will be centered in the laboratories at Bruceton, Pa.; Morgantown, W. Va.; Rifle, Colo.; Laramie, Wyo., and Gorgas, Ala.

Savings to the government of $10,000 a day will be made by closing down the plant. To date $75,000,000 has been spent on operation of the plant out of $87,000,000 authorized. The research work was centered on hydrogenation of coal and gas synthesis processes, based on the progress Germany had made in this field.

"The net result of the tests at the Louisiana plant was to gain the maximum know-how from the way the Germans used the process plus some refinements made in the studies in the last few years," the Secretary said. "However, the cost of operation does not justify the continuance in view of the little there is yet to be known from these two processes. To continue the plant in its present field of operations is to achieve no real gains in research, all of which can be handled in other laboratories."

Aluminum Import Tariff Lifting Asked by SDPA

The Treasury Department has been asked by the Small Defense Plants Administration to suspend for at least one year the present import tariff of 1½ cents to 3 cents per pound on basic aluminum as a means of expanding sources of supply to the aluminum fabrication industry.

In a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, the agency made clear that the request applies only to primary and secondary aluminum ingots. It said that making more basic raw material available to the 17,000,000 small firms engaged in aluminum fabrication would strengthen their ability to meet foreign competition in marketing finished aluminum end products.

Agricultural Imports Rules Review Begins

The United States Tariff Commission has begun an investigation of agricultural imports with a view to recommending the continuance or dropping of existing restrictions on certain of the products when section 104 of the defense production act expires June 30. The investigation is being made at the direction of President Eisenhower.

Because imports threatened to defeat the aims of the price support programs, curbs have been placed on imports by sectain of the products as required by section 104. Included among the products either embargoed or restricted from entering the country are:—Peanuts and peanut oil, flaxseed and linseed oil, tung nuts and tung oil, butter oil, dried skim milk, butter, and other dried milk products.

Hearings Set May 4, 7

In connection with the investigation, the commission has set two days for public hearings for the purpose of gathering testimony on prospective imports of the products. Hearings relating to imports of the various oils and oils seeds will be held May 7. Hearings on imports of the dairy products, including butter oil, will be May 4.

Although section 104 expires June 30—and the administration has recommended that the section be allowed to die—there is still authority on the statute books to continue restrictions on imports. This is found in section 22 of the agricultural adjustment act.

The difference between section 104 action and section 22 action is that under the former, restrictions are mandatory when certain conditions exist. In the case of section 22, investigation is first made by the Tariff Commission and imposition of restriction is discretionary with the President. This gives time for diplomatic negotiation to cushion the shock to the foreign suppliers of their loss of our market.

Tung Oil, Nuts Action

Tung oil and tung nuts were added to the list of products under import restrictions only a few days before the President directed the commission to make the investigation. As a result of demands of the domestic tung growers, imports have been limited to a total of 2,000,000 pounds (oil equivalent) until June 30.

The action has been strongly protested on behalf of the paint industry by Joseph

—*Continued on page 94*

Metals, Minerals Bills Aim To Induce Domestic Output

Two bills to encourage the discovery and development of new domestic sources of strategic metals and minerals were introduced in the senate last week by Sen. George W. Malone of Nevada. Both measures were referred to the senate armed services committee for consideration.

S. 1619 deals with the production of tungsten ores and declares it to be congressional policy that continued dependency upon foreign sources for the metal gravely endangers the present and future economy and security of the country. Therefore, the present tungsten purchase program instituted under authority of the defense production act should be extended for another two years until July 1, 1958, without restriction on administrative authority to extend the program further, or increase the amount to be stockpiled, the bill states.

The other bill, S. 1620, is similar to S. 1619 except that it applies to manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl, and columbium-tantalum bearing ores and concentrates, as well as tungsten. These purchase programs also would be extended for two years, except that the extended termination date for the columbium-tantalum purchase program would not apply to the purchase of such ores and concentrates of foreign origin.

Land Bureau Head Named

Edward Woozley last week was appointed director of the Bureau of Land Management by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay. Mr. Woozley, who is land commissioner of the state of Idaho, succeeds Marion Clawson who has resigned. Mr. Clawson, who has Civil Service status, will be assigned to other duties by Secretary McKay.

Wax Industry, Govt. Still at Odds Following Trade Practice Hearing

The third hearing in a four-year effort by the Federal Trade Commission to devise a set of trade practice rules for the floor wax and floor polish industry found the industry still at odds with the commission over several of the main provisions of the rules at hearings April 16. Speaking on behalf of a majority of the manufacturers affected, John Conner, counsel for the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, said that the industry is still of the opinion that rules of fair trade practice are not needed and asked for elimination of rules 2, 3 and that part of 7 relating to testing.

Rule 2 attempts to define the term wax as descriptive of an industry product; rule 3 makes it unlawful to "load" the products with substances which perform no useful service; and rule 7 restricts the making of such claims as "water resistant," "water repellant," etc., and provides tests for determining whether a product is resistant to water.

Wax Hard to Define

Mr. Conner said rule 2 should be dropped because it has been shown in past hearings and conferences that such a wide divergency of opinion exists as to what constitutes a wax that it is not possible to write a rule that is completely acceptable to industry. He made the same argument against rule 7 and characterized rule 3 as vague and unenforceable.

Attorneys for a number of the floor wax and polishes producers elaborated on the views and objections expressed by Mr. Conner. They said that the rules were not warranted on the basis of the number of violations of law that have occurred in the industry, and do not treat the industry fairly since they fail to cover polishes and waxes which are used to protect articles other than floors but nevertheless are used on floors in competition with the products of the floor wax and polishes industry.

Action Called Untimely

The attempt to define wax was said to be untimely. If anyone is selling a product as a wax which is harmful to the public or the industry, it was argued, there are other ways of dealing with him than by placing the entire industry under rules of practice. As respects rule 3 on "loading," industry spokesmen feared that this would retard technological progress in the industry. The addition of non-functional products to a floor wax inevitably affects the quality and no manufacturer is going to stay in business very long who engages in such practices, it was declared.

Fertilizer Use Increase Recommended by USDA

The Department of Agriculture last week recommended to farmers that they use heavier applications of fertilizers as a means of bolstering income in view of the prospect that net farm income probably will be lower because of declining prices.

Supplies of nitrogen fertilizer available for crops this year are around 16 percent higher than a year ago, it was stated, and supplies of phosphate and potash fertilizers are about eight and ten percent above those of a year ago. The department said that there might be some slight increases in prices of some of the important fertilizers this year over 1952, but dealers in some areas may lower prices slightly in order to stimulate sales.

"In relationship to prospective prices of farm products it will still pay many farmers to use more fertilizer," the department declared.

Department Explains

By way of explanation, the department added:—

"In contrast with fixed expenses such as taxes, interest and normal repairs and replacement, expenditures made by individual farmers for fertilizer can be varied a great deal from year to year. The question faced by the farmer is one of determining how much fertilizer to use. This depends on the value of the additional yield obtained from an additional quantity of plant nutrients and the cost of that much fertilizer.

"Some estimates of response of corn to fertilizer obtained in the eastern section of the corn belt indicate that at current prices and costs, the most profitable rate of fertilizer application per acre averages about 175 pounds of plant nutrients, or 875 pounds of a fertilizer carrying 20 percent plant nutrients. This probably is more than 10 times the rate applied on the average acre of corn in this area.

Crop Response Varies

"The crop response," the department went on, "to applications of fertilizer, of course, varies greatly from farm to farm. The farmer who is short of labor will be interested in the estimate that at the most profitable rate of application, the yield of corn per hour of man labor in one farming area in the eastern corn belt is about three times as large as where no fertilizer is applied. This is a broad average. Based on the estimated average yield response and on surveys of production costs, a net return of $35 per acre above all costs of producing corn in one farming area in the corn belt would be obtained if seventy pounds of plant nutrients were applied. But production costs vary among individual farmers.

"For example, if the total production cost per acre of corn were $10 higher than in the instance just related, an application of 130 pounds of plant nutrients would be needed to obtain net returns of $35 per acre. When fixed costs are high it is important to give particular attention to practices that increase yields. In many areas a higher rate of application of fertilizer on a somewhat smaller acreage of corn and use of fertilizer as needed to establish more improved hay and pasture would reduce the cost of feed production and increase net incomes.

Antibiotic Certification Rules Amendments Made by FDA

The Food and Drug Administration announced several amendments to its regulations covering the certification of antibiotic preparations last week.

The order provided for revising the directions for labeling penicillin and dihyrostreptomycin-streptomycin sulphates and procaine penicillin in dihydrostreptomycin-streptomycin sulphates solution; for tests and methods of assay and certification of dihydrostreptomycin-streptomycin sulphates solution; and for an expiration date of thirty-six months for pencillin and streptomycin and pencillin and dihydrostreptomycin.

Oil, Gas Land Leases In Arizona, Utah Offered

The Bureau of Indian Affairs announced last week that it would lease 528,000 acres of oil and gas lands in Arizona and Utah to prospective bidders at sales to be held April 21, May 1, May 12 and May 22.

The Department of Interior said this is the largest oil and gas mining lease sale ever offered by the bureau. It will be held at Window Rock, Ariz. The lands are located in the Navajo Reservation. Details on the offering are obtainable from Marvin D. Long, chief of lands, Window Rock.

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Tariff Post Confirmation Given Talbot by Senate

Joseph E. Talbot was confirmed by the senate April 10 for appointment to the United States Tariff Commission, succeeding the late John P. Gregg. The term expires June 16, but it is expected that Mr. Talbot will be reappointed to the full six-year term.

Mr. Talbot is a lawyer and a former Representative in congress from Connecticut. Mr. Talbot was understood to be the candidate of the protectionist group for the post on the commission, although he voted for extension of the trade agreements act on the several occasions it came up for renewal during his service in the house.

His nomination and confirmation fills one of the two Republican vacancies on the commission. The other vacancy was caused by the retirement of E. Dana Durand last year. Edgar R. Brossard, present chairman of the commission, is the other Republican member.

DCAT Spring Meeting Scheduled for May 26

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade will hold a spring luncheon meeting May 26 in the Astor hotel, with "Red" Motley, publisher of *Parade* magazine, as the guest speaker.

The organization has also announced the acceptance of the following new members:—Mrs. E. J. Holman, Archer Drug Company, Little Rock, Ark.; George N. Bell, manufacturing chemist, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. F. Bindley, E. H. Bindley & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; J. E. Magoffin, Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; Harry N. White, Leon Associates, New York, and G. F. Reale, nitrogen division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

St. Maurice Gets Majority Of McArthur Common Stock

A majority of the common stock of McArthur Chemical Company, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, has been acquired by St. Maurice Chemicals, Ltd., according to a joint announcement by John P. Remensnyder, chairman of the board, and V. G. Bartram, president of St. Maurice, which is jointly owned by Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, and Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal. Mr. Remensnyder is chairman of the board of Heyden and Mr. Bartram is president of Shawinigan.

Robert Berry, president of McArthur since 1947, will continue in that post and the present organization will be retained, Mr. Remensnyder and Mr. Bartram said.

Davison Catalyst Plant Dedication on April 28

Gov. Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana will dedicate the recently completed plant of The Davidson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., for the production of synthetic petroleum cracking catalyst at Lake Charles, La., on April 28, R. L. Hockley, president of Davison, has announced.

Following the dedication program, the guests will be taken on a conducted tour of the plant in which they will be shown all phases of the operation whereby the plant will manufacture 45,000,000 pounds annually of petroleum cracking catalyst.

Hoffmann-La Roche Makes Hasbrouck Unit Director

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has announced the appointment of Carl J. Hasbrouck as director of the newly created animal nutrition division. Mr. Hasbrouck was previously associated with the University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and with the animal nutrition division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

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Price Index Advances

The OPD index advanced 0.04 point in a reversal of the downward trend which has characterized this market for the past several weeks. The markets most responsible for influencing the advance were coal chemicals and oils, fats and waxes. Advances in coaltar pitch and nitration benzol constituted the price activity in the coal chemicals market. These increases became effective last week although they had been announced earlier. Price advances in the oils, fats and waxes market included lard, soybean meal and corn, olive and soybeans foots oils. Among reductions in this market were copra, peanut meal, coconut oil and greases and tallow.

The drugs and fine chemicals market featured an upward trend. Resublimed iodine, iodoform and the ammonium, mercury, potassium and sodium salts of iodine were advanced. Also in this group were furfural, tetrahydrofurfurylfryl alcohol, calcium gluconate and Japanese menthol. The protective coatings materials market reflected a reduction in lead metal prices with corresponding reductions in the lead oxides, litharge, and orange mineral. Among advances in this market were Indian red, Venetian red, and brown metallic oxide.

The price trend in the heavy chemicals market was decidedly downward last week. Lead metal, quicksilver, potassium stannate and a group of related tin derivatives were reduced, while oxalic acid was the sole item to be advanced. Price changes in the botanical market were about evenly divided. Chinese cassia, grains of paradise and laural leaves were included among items advanced. Reductions were noted in Zanzibar clove, pepper, Dalmatian sage and Jamaican pimento. Price activity in the essential oils market included advances in natural civet and ocotea cymbarum oil. Erigon, guaiacwood and orange oils were reduced.

Other scattered price changes in remaining markets consisted of reductions in hoof meal and tankage in the agricultural chemicals market and an advance in egg albumen in the textile and leather chemicals market. The petroleum derivatives market was without feature.

Except for twenty-five changes in botanicals listed on page 79, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, oxalic, ¾c. per lb. (36).
Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, 3c. per lb. (69).
  industrial grade, 2c. per lb.
Ammonium iodide, 25c. per lb. (69).
Benzol, pure, nitration, Pittsburgh dist., 3½c. per gal. (50).
Brown oxide, metallic, ¼c. per lb. (84).
Calcium gluconate, 5c. per lb. (69).
Civet, nat., $1.25 per oz. (81).
Egg albumen, flake, 3c. per lb. (53).
  tech., 2c. per lb.
Furfural, 7/10c. per lb. (69).
Iodine, resublimed, 25c. per lb. (69).
Iodoform, 20c. per lb. (69).
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (88).
Menthol, Japanese, 20c. per lb. (69).
Mercury iodide, 25c. per lb. (69).
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (88).
  ref., ½c. per lb.
  Ocotea cymbarum, 7c. per lb. (81).
  Olive, 10c. per gal. (88).
  Soybean foots, 95%, ½c. per lb. (88).
Pitch, coaltar, industrial, 140-150°F., $3.20 per ton (50).
Potassium iodide, 25c. per lb. (69).
Red, Indian, dom., pure, ¼c. per lb. (84).
  Turkey, 5c. per lb.
  Venetian, 40%, 1c. per lb.
  20%, 25%, 30%, ¾c. per lb.
Sodium iodide, 25c. per lb. (69).
Soybean meal, $2.50 per ton (88).
Wax, bees, African, crude, ½c. per lb. (88).

Prices Reduced

Brown, Vandyke, 1½c. per lb. (84).
Copra, $20 per ton (88).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (88).
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia (45).
Lead, ½c. per lb. (36).
  Monosilicate, 0.48c. per lb. (84).
  Red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ½c. per lb. (84).
Litharge, ¼c. per lb. (84).
Menthol, Brazilian, 5c. per lb. (69).
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, ½c. per lb. (69).
Oil, coconut, crude, 1¼c. per lb. (88).
  Erigeron, $1 per lb. (81).
  Guaiacwood, 5c. per lb. (81).
  Orange, exp., Cal., 5c. per lb. (81).
  Messina, 5c. per lb.
  Palm kernel, ½c. per lb. (88).
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb. (84).
Peanut meal, solvent, $2 per ton (88).
Potassium stannate, 3.40c. per lb. (36).
Potato starch, Danish ship, ½c. per lb. (53).
Quicksilver, $4 per flask (36).
Sodium stannate, 3.40c. per lb. (36).
Storax, USP, 5c. per lb. (81).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (88).
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia (45).
Tin chloride, 7½c. per lb. (36).
  Metal, 12c. per lb.
  Oxide, 18c. per lb.
  Sulphate, 10c. per lb.
  Tetrachloride, 10c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

April 17, 1953	April 10, 1953	April 18, 1952
107.10	*107.06	109.82

*Revised.

Gamma Globulin Plan For Distribution Given

A plan for distribution of gamma globulin as a poliomyelitis preventive, using the state health departments as the sole distributors of the material, was announced April 17 by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

This arrangement places the responsibility for the distribution of each state supply of gamma globulin in the hands of the state health officer. No other agencies are authorized to distribute the material within the state. The state health departments presently are the sole distributing agents for gamma globulin used for inoculation for measles and infectious hepatitis.

Aim at Polio Season Opening

ODM said that the distribution pattern is aimed at providing state health departments with as much gamma globulin as possible by the opening of the polio season. The federal agency will determine the basic allocation to each state, based on the average number of polio cases reported in that state over a five-year period. Additional allocations would be made when cases exceed this average. Gamma globulin will also be provided within the limits of available supplies for community-wide innoculations in areas in which polio is epidemic.

Each state health officer will be responsible for developing allocation plans to meet the need for his state. Several criteria for the use of gamma globulin, however, have been recommended by the National Research Council to obtain the most effective use of the supply at hand. Among these criteria are the provisions for furnishing gamma globulin to other members of households in which polio occurs, particularly persons under thirty and pregnant women.

Allocations System Devised

Basic allocations to states will be calculated by multiplying sixty cubic centimeters by the average number of cases over a five-year period. Additional allocations will be based on 60 cubic centimeters times the number of cases in excess of the normal average. About 57 percent of the total supply of gamma globulin available for polio inoculations will be distributed to state health departments on the basis of this formula. An additional 33 percent of the total supply will be available for mass prophylaxis and 10 percent will be assigned for contingencies.

The Public Health Service will act as the ODM's distributing agent. The service will receive the requests of state health departments and will place shipment orders with the producers in accordance with policies established by the ODM.

Corn Group Elects Wascher

Howard G. Wascher, chairman of the executive committee of Corn Products Refining Co npany, New York, has been elected president of Corn Industries Research Foundation. Mr. Wascher succeeds the late Morris Sayre.

Velsicol Vice-President

E. T. Collingsworth, jr., has accepted the position of vice-president of the Velsicol Corporation, division of Arvey Corporation, Chicago. In this capacity Mr. Collingsworth will act as administrative assistant for the chief operating executive of Velsicol. He was previously director of business research of Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division.

Oil Cartel Civil Action To Be Filed Tomorrow

The Department of Justice announced last week that it will file its civil suit against several of the major domestic and foreign oil companies, charging an international oil cartel, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia tomorrow. At the same time the criminal investigation, which had been instituted late last year, will be dropped, it was stated.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell announced the department's litigation plans following a conference with attorneys for several of the companies involved. The companies have been asked to join with the government in presenting a consent order to the court covering the production of certain records on international transactions which the government needs to prosecute the case. Oil company representatives, however, made no committments to the government on this matter.

Grace Names Dr. Parks Agricultural Services Head

Dr. Robert Q. Parks has been named manager of agricultural services of the Grace Chemical Company, New York. Dr. Parks had been in charge of research in soil management and fertilizer use for the Department of Agriculture. Before that he had been associated with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, and the Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory at Ithaca, N. Y.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The old problem of what constitutes a small business still plagues the government. For years, the policy has been followed of using the employment figure of 500 as the breaking point between big and little firms. This has not been a satisfactory measurement in all instances, however, and work has been going forward on drafting a new standard.

Two years ago, the small business office of the Department of Commerce worked up a comprehensive definition for small business broken down for several hundred industries. Because of the nature of the operations, a small firm in one industry might be one employing as many as 2,500 workers, while a big firm in another line of endeavor might be one with as few as 250 workers.

The Small Defense Plants Administration has recently been working on a refinement of this proposal and has circulated it among various manufacturers associations for their comment. The replies have not been too many, but those that have been received are said to be generally favorable. Discussions are now going on with other federal agencies whose cooperation must be had to make the standards a success.

This set of standards applies to manufacturers. A separate standard is being drawn up for measuring size in the distributing trades. In this field, it does not appear that the number of workers employed is a good measure, so the SDPA is attacking the problem from the angle of the volume of business done. SDPA hopes to get the finishing touches placed on both standards in the next three months and have them adopted throughout the government so that the procurement agencies may know that their small business programs are geared effectively to achievement of the objectives set forth by congress.

Cotton, Cottonseed Research Urged

A broad program of cotton and cottonseed research has been recommended to the Department of Agriculture by its advisory committee established under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. At its recent meeting with officials of the Department, the committee recommended that:—

In the utilization of cottonseed and its productions, top priority in research should be given to (1) the isolation, identification, and removal of pigments responsible for the color of refined cottonseed oil and (2) expansion of studies on the influence of processing methods upon the nutritive value of cottonseed meal.

The committee also urged that the No. 1 research work on cotton production problems be directed at expansion of pink bollworm control. This cotton pest was formerly confined to the Texas Gulf Coast, but recently spread out to create a virtual

—*Continued on page 34*

Fats, Oils Outlook Traced At Fisheries Trade Parley

Problems of the fishery industry, ranging from the use of menhaden oil in poultry feeds to the outlook for supplies of the fats and oils industry generally, were traced at the by-products session of the National Fisheries Institute which held its eighth annual convention last week at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C.

The following officers of the Fish Meal, Oil and By-Products Division were elected for the 1953-54 year:—

Chairman, Raymond L. Haynie, jr., of Reedville, Oil & Guano Company, Inc., Reedville, Va.; vice-chairman, N. F. Trutanic, of French Sardine Company, Terminal Island, Calif.; secretary, Sidney L. Feener, of Birds Eye Diviison, General Foods Corporation, Woburn, Mass.

George L. Prichard, director of the fats and oils branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, addressed the by-products session of the fats and oils situation and predicted that fish oil and other drying oils will meet increased competition from new materials resulting from chemical developments.

Surplus Domestically

In general terms, he said, our domestic position in fats and oils is one of surplus production of both edible and inedible fats resulting in a substantial net export balance. This has been true for several years and is expected to continue until there is some substantial reduction in the production of some of our major domestic fats. He continued:—

"In the edible field, domestic production (including the oil content of oilseeds exported for crushing) during the current crop year, beginning October 1, 1952, continues at about the record level of the previous crop year. Total supplies are three or four percent above last year because of an increase in carrying stocks. Domestic usage is expected to increase. This is due to the increase in population and the upward trend in margarine which is expected to continue. Margarine may exceed total consumption of butter (including farm butter) for the first time.

—*Continued on page 77*

Chemicals, Plastics Projects Of General Tire Approved

The General Tire & Rubber Company's plans for expansion in the chemical, foam rubber, and rigid plastics fields have been approved by the board of directors. Major steps in General's over-all expansion program, the transactions now approved include the sale of General's stock interest in the Mansfield Tire & Rubber Company, the building of a multi-million dollar chemical plant near Ashtabula, Ohio, the broadening of its foam-rubber operations, now at Logansport, Ind., and the opening of a rigid plastics division at Marion, Ind.

General's projected chemical facility near Ashtabula will include a polyvinyl chloride resin plant and pilot plant. Estimated cost of the project will be approximately $6,000,000 according to the announcement by W. O'Neil, president of General Tire. Ground will be broken in the next few weeks at the plant site.

The foam-rubber operation is expected to be in full production by midsummer. Harold Harmon has been appointed works manager of the Marion division. Re-tooling of Marion facilities has already started. First shipments of plastics products to be manufactured have already been completed through pilot plant operations at General's Wabash and Logansport plants.

Fertilizer Shipments Due In Korea by Planting Time

The United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency will have 154,800 metric tons of fertilizer in Korea in time for spring planting, it has been announced.

Purchasing arrangements have been completed for the whole of the agency's $9,000,000 fertilizer import program. Shipping contracts have been let, and sixteen shiploads are expected to dock in Korea by the end of May.

The fertilizer, procured from Austria, Belgium, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, represents more than one-quarter of the 615,000 tons rated as Korea's minimum requirement for this crop year. UNKRA has purchased 30,000 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate from Austria; 40,000 tons of ammonium sulphate from Belgium, 40,000 tons from Germany, 10,000 tons from the Netherlands and 20,000 tons from the United Kingdom, along with 14,000 tons of calcium cyanamid from Japan and 800 tons of urea from the United States.

Plant Food Subsidizing To Reflect Budget Cut

The program of the Department of Agriculture of subsidizing farmers for the use of lime and fertilizer as a means of conserving and improving the reproductive values of the soil is being practically wiped out next year as part of the budget-cutting process now taking place in the department.

The philosophy behind the move, department officials hastened to emphasize, is not a reflection upon the values of lime and fertilizer, but a belief that after fifteen years the farmers should now know the benefits that can be achieved from the use of these materials and should carry on this practice without further government assistance.

Last year, 42.36 percent of the total conservation benefits payments made to farmers cooperating in the soil conservation programs went for subsidizing the use of inorganic materials. This year, the amount is being reduced slightly, but next year almost none will be available for this purpose—if congress approves.

Long Term Programs Due

Beginning in 1954, it was explained, the aims of the soil conservation program will be centered on durable or long-time programs such as improving pastures, contour farming, terracing, tree planting, etc. Where lime and fertilizer is being used for the first time in such programs, the department will bear part of the expense. But payments will no longer be made for the use of these materials on such things as corn, potatoes, or other so-called short-term farming operations.

At hearings last week before the senate appropriations committee where the revised budget for the department is under consideration, the plan to cutback on these payments left the senate members disturbed. As against appropriations of $250,000,000 for conservation payments which congress has been authorizing for the past several years, the new budget proposes to reduce this to $140,000,000.

Benson Defends Reductions

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra P. Benson defended the reduction in appropriations, declaring that "the time has come when we must face the hard facts of squaring our spending with our income," but members of the committee made it plain that they were fearful of effects of such a cut on the conservation practices of the farmers.

Under questioning about the conservation program, Secretary Benson explained that the department pays farmers up to 60 percent of the cost of lime and fertilizers, and also pays part of the cost of other conservation practices.

Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, who has been one of the staunchest supporters of the conservation programs during the Democratic administrations, noted that the program started out with annual appropriations of $500,000,000 to encourage farmers to improve their farming practices, and he doubted if the program would be very effective at the $140,000,000 level proposed by the Secretary. Sen. Edward J. Thye of Minnesota agreed with the se..ator.

Pennsalt, Airco, Goodrich Dedicate Calvert City Units

Calvert City, Ky., took its place as a major chemical center last week with the dedication of three new chemical plants. These are the $8,000,000 chlorine-caustic soda plant of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the $10,000,000,000 calcium carbide and acetylene generating plant of the Air Reduction Company, a division of National Carbide Company, and the $8,000,000 vinyl chloride plant of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company.

Along with the plant of the Pittsburgh Metallurgical Company, second industry in the area, and Pennsalt's hydrofluoric and sulphuric acid facilities, the first unit in Calvert City which was completed in 1949, the total of new industrial investment in the area now runs to more than $30,000,000. About $9,000,000 of new construction is now being added to present facilities

—*Continued on page 34*

Snell Appoints Kimball Executive Vice-President

Dr. Foster D. Snell, chairman of the board and president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has announced that Cyril S. Kimball has been promoted from the position of vice-president to executive vice-president of the corporation.

Mr. Kimball started his career with Snell in 1926. He became vice-president in 1932 and has held that position continuously since that date.

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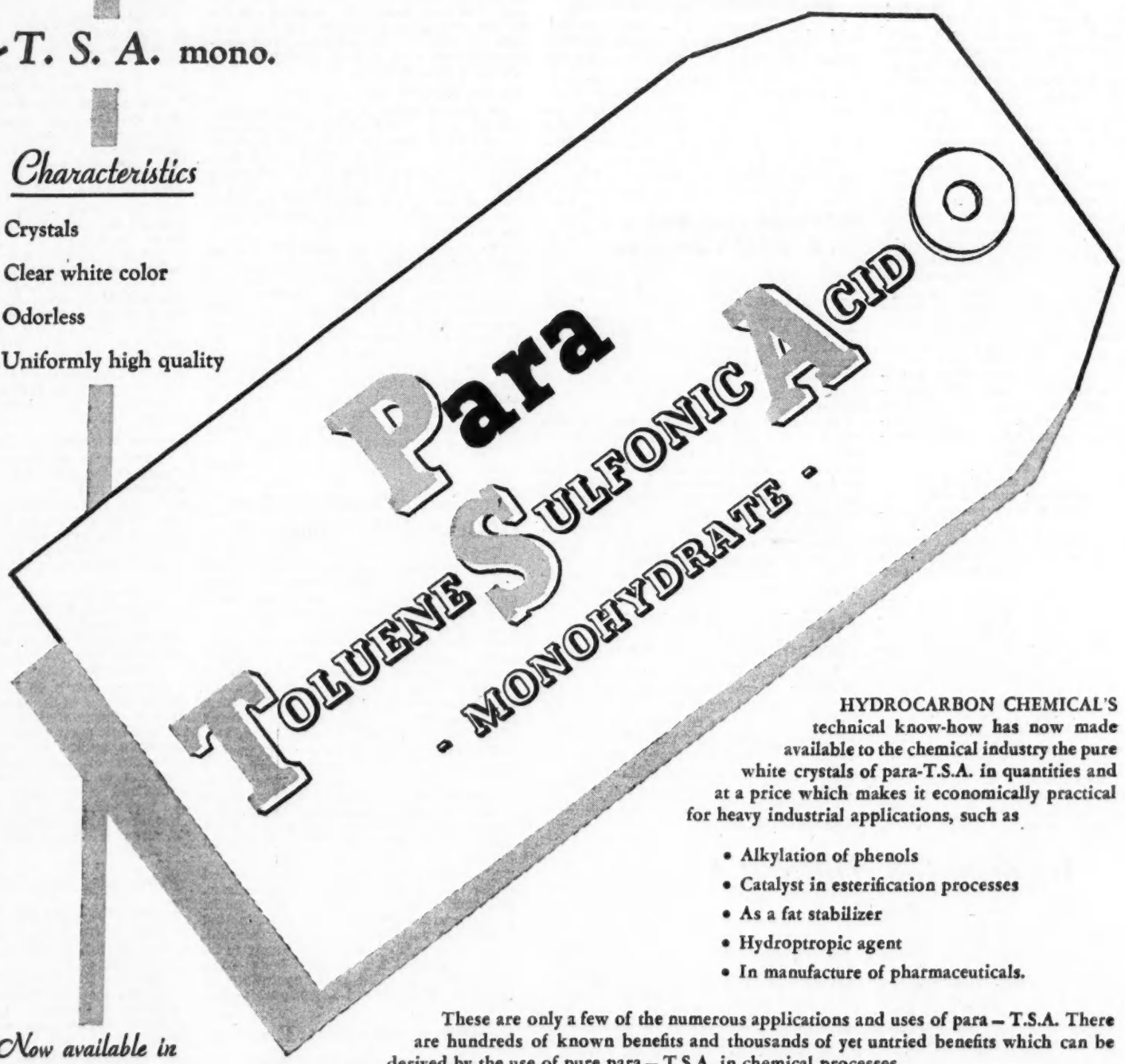

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Association Meetings

This Week

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 21.
Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 21-22.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., May 25-28.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 12-13.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., November 4-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Philadelphia, May 12-13.

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7-10.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 11-14.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 29-July 3.

American Water Works Association, annual meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 10-15.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 27-28.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 17-19; annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Chlorine Institute, spring meeting, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., May 11-12.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section, New York Board of Trade, Astor hotel, New York, May 26.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 10-13.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Memphis, Tenn., June 15-17.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, national convention and trade show, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 3-6.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 11-15.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, May 8-12.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 15-21.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-28.

Society of the Chemical Industry, American section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 8.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise to Bermuda, May 9-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, May 6; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

Oils, Fats Consumption: February

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in February, 1953, totaled 1,387,721,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	295,313,000
Paint and varnish	45,649,000
Processing	311,174,000
Refining	317,409,000
Soap	121,449,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Soap	.....	[3] .....
Other	.....	.....
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	148,000	310,000
Soap	24,000	3,000
Paint and varnish	311,000	9,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Chemicals	165,000	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	169,000	35,000
Other uses	[2]3,717,000	[2]278,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap		1,051,000
Paint and varnish		[2] .....
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		[2]317,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	31,884,000	
Deodorizing	.....	7,080,000
Hydrogenation		2,066,000
Fat-splitting	4,795,000	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	108,000
Sulphonation	54,000	[1] .....
Other edible products	[1]	2,516,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Soap	7,379,000	7,543,000
Paint and varnish	.....	360,000
Other uses	[2]1,655,000	[1] .....
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation		223,000
Deodorizing		.....
Paint and varnish		.....
Other uses		[2]1,051,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	21,506,000	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	[1] .....
Deodorizing	.....	3,104,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	[3] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[3] .....
Other edible uses	[1]	5,807,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	134,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	183,757,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	.....	36,422,000
Deodorizing	.....	2,121,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	38,994,000
Shortening	.....	15,284,000
Oleomargarine	.....	5,017,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,459,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	10,000
Other uses	.....	[4]47,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	[3]	207,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	2,064,000	701,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	65,000	2,000
Other uses	[2]999,000	[2]261,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	[2]	133,000
Other uses	[2]300,000	760,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		
Sulphonation		.....
Lubricants and greases		.....
Other uses		[2] .....
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	19,082,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	10,019,000	13,405,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	6,780,000	992,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	5,526,000	5,258,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining		.....
Sulphonation		384,000
Paint and varnish		.....
Chemicals		[2] .....
Lubricants and greases		1,096,000
Other uses		[2]2,201,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining		.....
Sulphonation		46,000
Soap		[2] .....
Chemicals		[2] .....
Lubricants and greases		12,000
Other uses		[2]243,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		577,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		[1] .....
Other uses		147,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[1]	.....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	.....
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening		[2] .....
Oleomargarine		[2] .....
Other edible uses		[3] .....
Soap		.....
Lubricants		.....
Other uses		[2] .....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	.....
Other uses	2,777,000	[1] .....
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	.....
Sulphonation	.....	77,000
Hydrogenation	.....	749,000
Deodorizing	.....	[2] .....
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	[3] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[3] .....
Other edible uses	.....	404,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	[1]202,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish		.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases		[1]189,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses		[3] .....
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	193,803,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	11,000	48,000
Hydrogenation	.....	92,212,000
Deodorizing	.....	7,082,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	37,332,000
Oleomargarine	.....	5,160,000
Other edible uses	.....	9,199,000
Soap	85,000	63,000
Paint and varnish	428,000	5,982,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	40,000	13,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[3]	1,218,000
Other uses	5,872,000	[5]6,293,000
Tallow—	Pounds All grades	
Soap	[2]	
Lubricants and greases	483,000	
Other uses	[2]	
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	3,445,000	
Chemicals	.....	
Lubricants and greases	[1]	
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	
Other uses	583,000	
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	4,822,000	
Fat-splitting	972,000	
Hydrogenation	990,000	
Sulphonation	[1]61,000	
Winterizing for salad oil	19,230,000	
Shortening	[3]	
Oleomargarine	12,000	
Other edible uses	[1]408,000	
Soap	[2]2,028,000	
Paint and varnish	496,000	
Linoleum and oilcloth	94,000	
Chemicals	[2]2,062,000	
Lubricants and greases	[1]118,000	
Other uses	[2]7,419,000	

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation		204,000
Soap		.....
Lubricants and greases		1,911,000
Other uses		[2] .....
Grease, not specified—		
Refining		.....
Fat-splitting		4,821,000
Winterizing		.....
Sulphonation		7,000
Hydrogenation		[2] .....
Pressing		7,525,000
Soap		21,221,000
Lubricants and greases		952,000
Other uses		[2]221,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	10,308,000	14,302,000
Oleomargarine	[2]	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	4,890,000	1,406,000
Other edible uses	1,225,000	1,132,000
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	[2] .....
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	573,000	.....
Oleomargarine	277,000	.....
Other edible uses	101,000	.....
Soap	.....	492,000
Other uses	[2]	[2]174,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening		4,874,000
Oleomargarine		699,000
Hydrogenation		2,519,000
Other edible uses		38,000
Other uses		[2] .....
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	689,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Shortening	1,449,000	377,000
Soap	[2]	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	.....
Other uses	[2]76,000	[2]9,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	27,702,000	.....
Fat-splitting	13,002,000	.....
Hydrogenation	1,080,000	[2] .....
Pressing	[2]	.....
Sulphonation	501,000	[2] .....
Soap	50,336,000	18,601,000
Lubricants and greases	1,684,000	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]4,484,000	[2]169,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	[2] .....
Other uses	[2] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	199,000
Paint and varnish	50,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	27,000
Other uses	[2]174,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[3] .....
Paint and varnish	.....
Lubricants and greases	185,000
Other uses	[2]277,000
Fish and marine mammal foots (100 percent basis)—	
All uses	[3] .....
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil—	
Sulphonation	248,000
Soap	1,524,000
Paint and varnish	14,000
Chemicals	595,000
Lubricants and greases	240,000
Other uses	[2,5]1,649,000
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	[1] .....
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmetic (over 60% palmetic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Soap	27,000
Paint and varnish	165,000
Lubricants and greases	254,000
Chemicals	625,000
Other uses	[2,5]1,849,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Soap	264,000
Paint and varnish	8,000
Lubricants and greases	129,000
Chemicals	458,000
Other uses	[2]2,643,000
Unsaturated animal fatty acids (unhydrogenated), other than oleic—	
Winterizing and pressing	3,535,000
Soap	1,174,000
Lubricants and greases	329,000
Other uses	[2,5]55,000
Unsaturated vegetable fatty acids (unhydrogenated)—	
Sulphonation	[2]
Hydrogenation	864,000
Soap	1,768,000
Paint and varnish	1,549,000
Lubricants and greases	10,000
Chemicals	159,000
Other uses	[2,5]988,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	10,344,000
Soap	3,380,000
Paint and varnish	85,000
Other uses	1,794,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."
[2] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

NCPA Sets Agenda For Meeting in May

The National Cottonseed Products Association has announced that Leonard E. Read, president of the Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., will be the featured speaker at the opening of the general sessions of its fifty-seventh annual convention, to be held in the Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, May 8 through 12. Mr. Read will speak May 11 on "A Method for Stopping Socialism." The organization's rules committees will meet May 8 and 9 and the general sessions will be held May 11 and 12.

Research, educational activities, and marketing problems will be discussed on May 12. Following regular committee reports, Albert Russell, assistant to the executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, will address the convention on "'Mellorine,' A Market for Cottonseed Oil." Legal restrictions upon the sale of this frozen dessert and prospects for their removal will be emphasized by Mr. Russell.

A panel discussion of research and educational activities will be introduced by A. L. Ward, the association's educational director. He will be followed by J. E. Byram, jr., of the Red River Cotton Oil Company, Alexandria, La., who will review the practical application of research and education in his area.

A poultry nutrition scientist, Dr. C. R. Grau, of the University of California, will discuss the vital role of research in extending the use of cottonseed meal in poultry rations. He will present the results of his own feeding experiments and report on related investigations at various state experiment stations and the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

E. H. Lawton, of the Hartsville Oil Mill, Hartsville, S. C., chairman of the association's production research committee, will report on the development of non-shattering varieties of sesame seed and will review research on the possibilities of other oilseed crops in the cotton states. The day's session will conclude with the election of a new president and board of directors.

Packaging Conference Of AMA Opens Today

The American Management Association packaging conference and exposition opens today at Navy Pier, Chicago, and will continue through Thursday, with a number of representatives of the chemical industry taking part.

Among those who will participate are:—John A. Warren, packaging consultant, American Home Products Corporation, New York; Walter S. Driskill, director and general sales manager, McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Carr H. Parsons, manager of the filling and packing section, Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y.; A. Douglas Murphy, packaging coordinator, Standard Oil Company (N. J.), New York; Arthur Schettel, manager of the packaging standards department, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J.; J. Homer Winkler, technical advisor, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio; W. L. Romney, technical director of packaging, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and David C. Prosser, senior methods and standards engineer, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

SCI American Section Dinner for Curtis May 8

The American section of the Society of the Chemical Industry will honor Francis J. Curtis, president of the parent organization, at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on May 8. Mr Curtis will speak on "The Present Status of the British Chemical Industry."

Others scheduled to speak are:—Dr. Charles A. Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Sidney J. Kirkpatrick, vice-president of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New York; Sir Henry A. Hobson, British Consul General.

CSMA Members Invited To Odor Research Meeting

The New York Academy of Sciences and the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers have invited members of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association to a conference on "Basic Odor Research Correlation," to be held at the Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, Thursday and Friday.

New Uses for Vitamin B_{12}

Trigeminal neuralgia—one of the most painful diseases known—affects the fifth cranial nerve. The pain, in many cases, is relieved by Vitamin B_{12} in high dosage.

Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Relieves Pain of Neurologic Disorders

Recent clinical reports confirm the effectiveness of massive parenteral B_{12} doses (1,000 micrograms) in relieving the pain characteristic of trigeminal neuralgia, diabetic and certain other types of neuritis. [1, 2]

These developments forecast new markets for Vitamin B_{12} and focus attention on the many advantages of the crystalline Merck product. The purity, potency, stability, and lack of toxicity of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}, plus the fact that it is the only form of this vitamin official in the U.S.P., make it a preferred ingredient for formulating oral and parenteral products. Your inquiries are cordially invited.

1. Sanchetta, S. M., Ayres, P. R., and Scott, R. W.: *Ann. Int. Med.* 35:*1028, November 1951.*
2. Fields, W. S., and Hoff, H. E.: *Neurology* 2:*131, March–April 1952.*

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Niacin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Niacinamide U.S.P.
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
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Vitamin B_{12} Solids
Ascorbic Acid U.S.P.
Sodium Ascorbate
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
Menadione U.S.P.
Vitamin K_1
Choline Chloride

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 17 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see MD
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.65
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
USP cbys, inclusive works, 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms, works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls, same basis, lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenic, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo 22.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75
synth, dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼- .27½
Caprylic, dms lb. .40½- .42
Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Castor oil, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls, frt alld lb 3.20 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - —
tanks, frt equald lb. .034 - —
Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. 9.25 -10.00
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd, gran, fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
USP, gran, fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
Powdered anhydrous and USP citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .27¾- .29
tankcars lb. .26 - —
double dist., dms lb. .28¾- .30
tankcars lb. .27 - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - —
tanks lb. .11¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½- .13¼
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C, ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .93 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech, bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 20.00 - —
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 17.00 - —
Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 22.75 -23.50
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, tin cns, kilo or more gram 1.60 - —
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works lb. .145 - .157
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1525
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- .1625
Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 6.50 - —
Glucolic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —
Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton 32.00 -36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF, 2% 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22¼
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech, 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms, works lb. 6.00 - —
J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt. alld lb. .64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.93
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 .67
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. 40¾- .42
60%, dms lb. .24 - .25¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2150- .2200
water-white, dms lb. .2450- .2500
Maleic, cryst, powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. 76½- .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97% dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .26¼- .27¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks lb. .10¾- —
double distilled (white), dms. lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks lb. .13½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels			pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	l.b p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises			vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases				
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

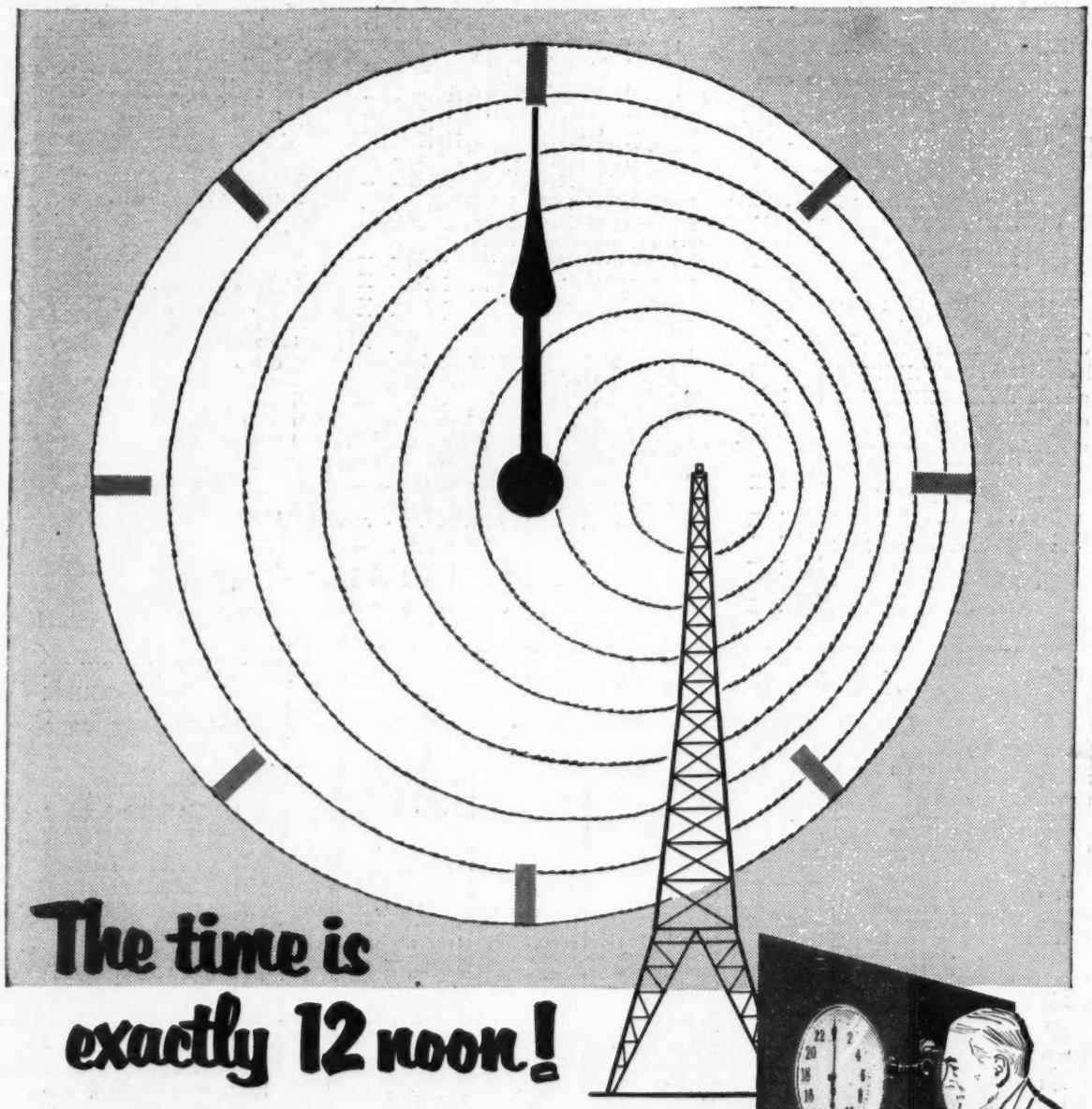
Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¼- —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.55 - 2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Parachlorobenzoic, 6b dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb .90 —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.90 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb .08 - .08¼
l.c.l. works lb .08½- .09¼
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
dms small lb .81 .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tecn., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - .84
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .15 - .15¾
single, dist., dms lb. .14½- .15¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .11½- .12¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb 62 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.05 2.85
tanks, works ton 16.30 —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.00 2.10
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.30 3.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 —
96-100%, tanks, works ton.21.00 —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.22.40 —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10 - .11¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .11 - .12¼

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech, dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .27 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys. basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb 1 40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls lb. .45 - .90
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst. potent. bots oz.78 00 -85 00
Acrolein, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb 44½- —
l.c.l. works lb 45 .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
ACTH, bots gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis, vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Agaric, white bls lb 2 25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.44 - 2.46
powder, bbls lb. 2.48 - 2.50
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms, l.c.l. lb. .67 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .21½- —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 .79
tech., dms. dlvd lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb lots or more lb. .78 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - —
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .65½- .70½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .49½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .71½
tanks, same basis gal. .50½- —
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis lb.gal. .48 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- .63
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .72
tanks, same basis gal. .50½- .51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- .61½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .70½
tanks, same basis gal. .48½- .49½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .49 - —
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.59 -20.64
tanks, same basis gal.20.43 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., l.c., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.69 -21.74
tanks, same basis gal.21.53 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms. c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41½- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60¾- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .63 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 - —



The time is exactly 12 noon!

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One of the World's Largest Producers of Alcohol and Solvents

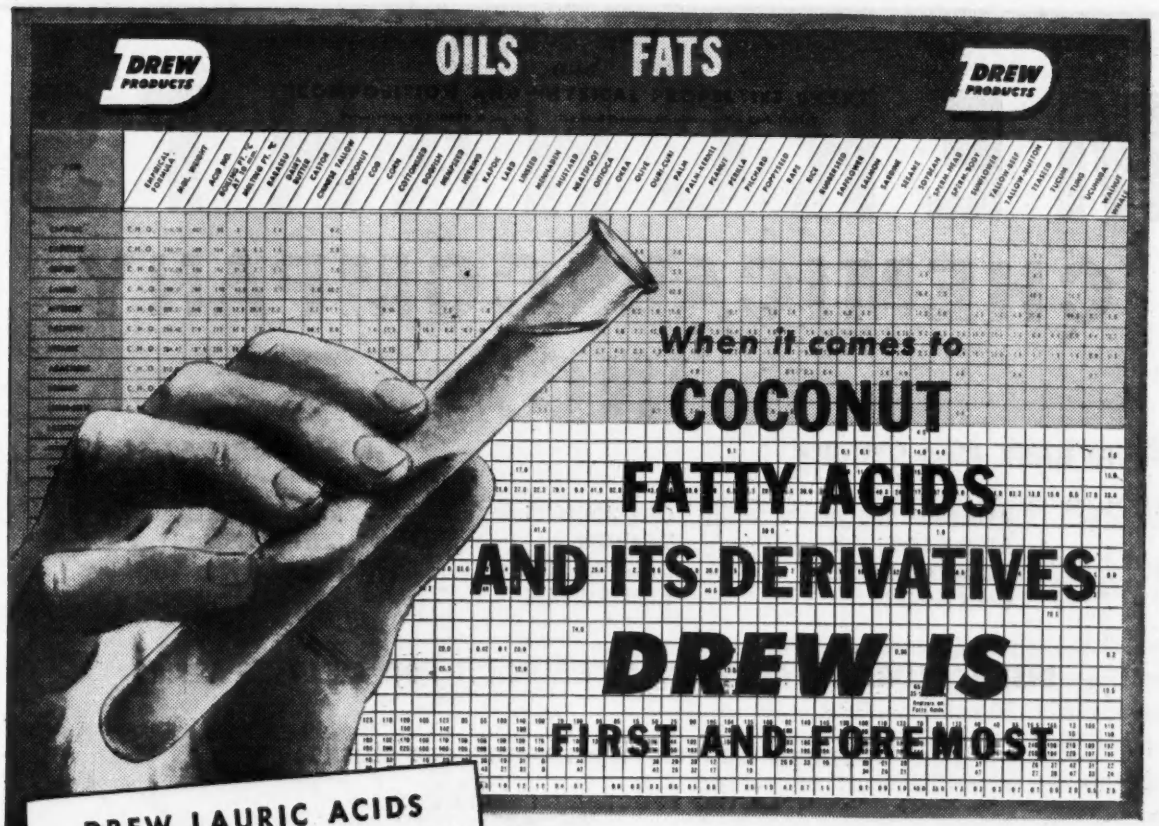
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNSYLVANIA

Alcohol, lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots, works....lb. .77½- .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y....lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .43 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y....lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld...lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .76½- —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .35 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld..lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld.....lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, chys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works..lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs.....lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .25 - .33
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .55 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works.. gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots.....kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo. 250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.03 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works....lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works...100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 63.00 - 85.00
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .22 - —
contract, works.....lb. .21 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .19 - —
contract, works.....lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works..lb. .82½- —
contract, works.....lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt., alld..lb. .20½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots frt., alld., lb. .19½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 5-240 mesh, dms, frt. alld..lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
233-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld.....lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .52
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¼c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd....lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms..lb. .50½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .97½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .62½- —
rubber grade, dms.....lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms...lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms.....lb. .50 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works.....ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100-lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works....lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works.....lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.30
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton. 82.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17½
2.....lb. .17 - .18
3.....lb. .17 - .19
4.....lb. .20 - .21
5.....lb. 16 - 19
refrigeration tanks, works..ton. 84.00 -84.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton. 86.00 -90.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —

Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis..ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms..lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb lots, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works....ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse...ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .34½- .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd.....lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls.....lb. .38 - .39
dms.....lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms..lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms...lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite NF dms.....lb 2.40 - —
Iodine, NF, dms., bots.....lb. 4.26 - 4.36
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works..lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton. 72.50 - —
western 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton. 51.00 - —

Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .23½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 235.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .73
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08½- —
c.l., same basis....lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms..lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms., works....lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works..lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton. 44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works..ton. 50.00 - 54.50
bulk, works.....ton. 47.00 -49.50
purified dms, works..lb. 07½ - 08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, frt. equald..ton. 240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works..ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....ton. 180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .23
Thioglycollate, com'l, chys., basis 100%..lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, chys., basis 100%..lb. 1.70 - 1.96



DREW LAURIC ACIDS

APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION	AAB %	ABL %	AB %	ABH %	AAAR %
Caproic C6	—	—	—	—	—
Caprylic C8	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Capric C10	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.0
Lauric C12	50.0	70.0	60.0	60.0	45.0
Myristic C14	2.0	13.0	19.0	19.0	22.0
Palmitic C16	—	8.0	7.0	7.0	11.0
Stearic C18	—	1.0	1.0	6.0	2.5
Oleic C18	2.0	3.0	7.0	3.0	11.0
Linoleic C18	—	—	3.0	—	6.5
Linolenic C18	—	—	—	—	—
APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL DATA	**AAB**	**ABL**	**AB**	**ABH**	**AAAR**
FFA	139-144	138-141	129-132	128-132	119-126
TITRE °C	37.0 Min.	38.0 Min.	24-28	29	30.0 Max.
IODINE VALUE	3.0 Max.	5.0 Max.	9-16	3.0 Max.	14-22
ACID VALUE	277-287	275-281	251-263	251-263	232-253
SAP. VALUE	277-287	275-281	251-263	251-263	232-253
COLOR	15.0/2.0	20.0/3.0	20.0/3.0	15.0/2.0	25.0/3.0

Take LAURIC ACIDS, for instance
... notice the
- WIDE CHOICE
- OUTSTANDING QUALITY

Drew markets a variety of Lauric Acids, individually tailored to specific needs in the chemical, drug and cosmetic fields. Continual development of diversified physical properties makes it possible for you to select exactly the right Lauric Acid for your formula. And Drew's consistent uniform quality gives you a *plus* factor that means a head start for your product.

Write for booklet, "DREW FATTY ACIDS" and copy of Drew's new chart, "OILS AND FATS".

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
15 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON

DREW PRODUCTS

Ammonium Thiosulphate—Biotin

Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dihasic, dextro, bots lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots lb.28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.05
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.37
Angelica root dom. bls lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .40 - .95
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. allo. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. allo lb. .18 - —
Salt dms., frt allo lb. .30 - —
Anise, Balkan, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .87 - .95
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Spanish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Turkish bgs lb. .13½- .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. allo lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l. mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. allo lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. allo lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs. dlvd. lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l. works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cybs., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.77.00 - —
Argols, mtn. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines. ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines. ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton.34.00 - —
Asphalt, gilsonite, select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs., c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 4.50 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units ... 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton.190.00 -200.00
Iodide, bots. lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton.250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
95.75%, bgs. mines ton.20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .32 - .35
root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .010
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit. lb. .015 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. allo lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .42 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .42 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .41 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .42 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32¼
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —

MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.

60 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

AURORA, Ill.
APPLETON, Wis.
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DISTRIBUTORS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS FOR OVER 25 YEARS

Prompt delivery from warehouse stocks of the following chemicals:

ACIDS
BORIC
CHROMIC
MURIATIC
SULPHURIC
ALUMS
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
BORAX
BORIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
PROPYLENE GLYCOL
SOAPS
SODA ASH
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM BISULPHATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
STEARATES
SULPHUR
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS
TRICHLORETHYLENE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

SERVICE **QUALITY**

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING SUPPLIES

Bismuth chloride, jars..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms..... lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms..... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms..... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms..... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs. l.c.l. ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .122 - .123
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .11¾- .12¾
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls lb. .32 - .35
root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark bls lb. .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.116.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 -155.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. lb. .16 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. Utho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls. same basis in lb. 2.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .58 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls. same basis lb. 48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls. same basis lb. .13 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, divd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.) (Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes (see Blue).
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 - .45
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves bls lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.70.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D), of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech., annydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.23 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.123.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.93.50 - —

Borax, tech., powd., bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hyperaic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aiummum (see Al).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —

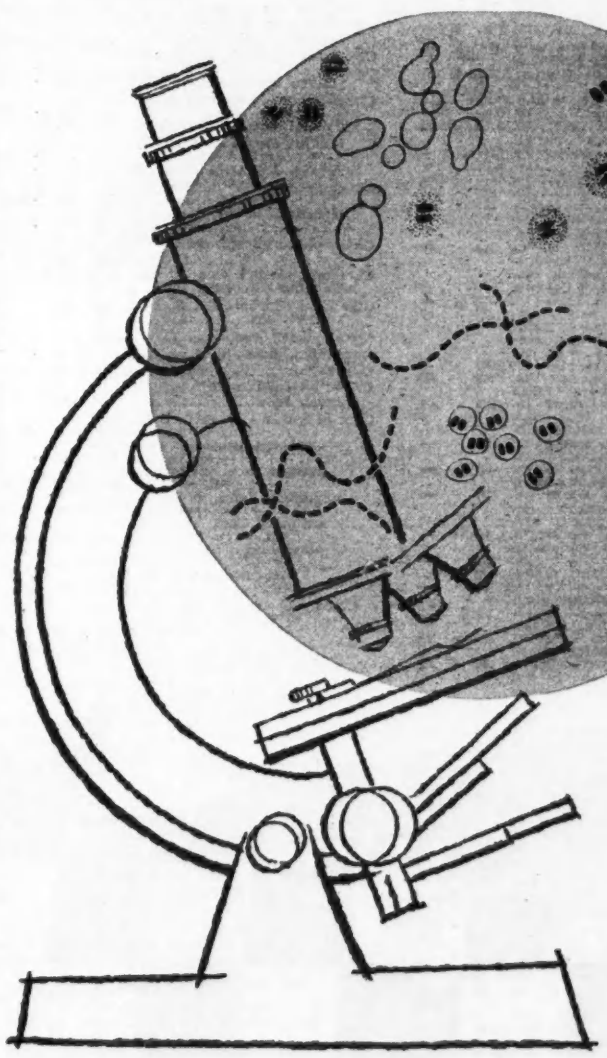
Brown, Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .24
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .33 - .35
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).

Bismuth Chloride—Calamine, USP

Butyl aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. 70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27½
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, ton lots lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —



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Many pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and industrial products require a preservative to prevent the growth of microorganisms which may cause discoloration, objectionable odor or deterioration.

The Heyden Parasepts (esters of parahydroxybenzoic acid) have long given valuable service as inhibitors of bacterial and fungal growth in a wide variety of products. They combine the properties of high effectiveness, stability, and extremely low toxicity, in addition to being colorless, odorless and practically tasteless.

Five Parasepts are available to meet your particular requirements. Research has shown the advantages of using a combination of two or three esters, which gives better protection against microbial contamination than any one ester.

HEYDEN **PARASEPTS®**

Write for a copy of the technical bulletin on the Parasepts. Samples (Purified or Technical) are available promptly on request.

METHYL PARASEPT
(Methylparaben U.S.P.)
ETHYL PARASEPT
PROPYL PARASEPT
(Propylparaben U.S.P.)
BUTYL PARASEPT
BENZYL PARASEPT

Shipped in 100, 50 and 25-lb. fiber drums.

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • DETROIT • PROVIDENCE

Calamus Root—Cyclohexylamine

Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls. lb. .70 - Nom.
stripped, bls. lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾ -
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼ -
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ -
Calcium acetate, bgs. dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt., alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .11
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 -
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 25 00 -
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton. 10.50 -
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton. 31.25 -
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35 65 -
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 23.50 -
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 32 00 - 69 00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 -
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., divd. E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased 445 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 - 23.00
100-lb lots, same basis dm. 25 25 - 29 85
Hypophosphite, dms., 100 lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 -
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 -
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾ -
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .13 -
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 49 25 -
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½ -
Para-aminosalicylate, 6lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 -
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7 05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. 70 -
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 -
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7 60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs. c.l., works ton. 80.00 -
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 85.00 -
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt equald lb. .0525 -
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675 -
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 -
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 -
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾ -
Silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 -
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ -
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 -
ton lots lb. .36 -
less ton lots lb. .37 -
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980 - .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660 -
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .55½ -
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP gran powd. bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .57 -
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 -
smaller lots lb. .59 -
tablets, tins 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 -
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 -
smaller lots lb. .92 -
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Canella alba bark, bls lb .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal 1 05 - 1 20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .09½ - .10
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works lb 1 25 -
steel dms., same basis lb 1.20 -
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 -
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ -
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, competitive points lb. .0700 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0800 -
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0950 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050 -
tankcars, same basis lb .0490 -
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb. .08 -
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097 - .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld lb. .0847 -
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .0897 -
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld. lb. .1047 -
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .1107 -
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0772 -
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb .0822 -
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., aflost lb. 3.40 -
medium, cs lb. 3.10 - 3.15
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.95 Nom.
Guatemalan, cs lb. 1.95 -
Mangalore type, cs lb. 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.40 -
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.40 -
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 -
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.35
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 -
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 -
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 -
Carvol, bots. lb. 6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .35 - .37
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .36¼ - .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .16¼ - .17
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 -
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 -
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 -
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .16½ - .17
longstick lb. .19 - .19½
shortstick, bls lb. .17 - .17½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .38 - .39
broken, bls lb. .36 - .38
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .50 -
medium, bls lb. .53 -
thin, bls lb. .60 Nom.
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. 1.65 Nom.
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 160.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.25 -
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns oz. 7.10 - 30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms., works lb. 2.17½ -
resublimed, dms, works lb. 4.29½ -
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .70 Nom.
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .42 - .45
Indian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, dlvd, lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 -
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 -
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 -
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 -
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 -
medium viscosity same basis lb. .54 -
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 -
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100-lb lots or more lb. .50 -
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 -
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 1.60 -
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l. works lb 0295 - .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb 0395 - .05
paint, bgs., c.l. works ton. 40 50 -
papermakers, bgs., c.l. works, ton. 42.50 - 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l. works, ton. 55.00 - 60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77 00 - 88.00
granular, bgs., works ton. 77 00 -
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.40 -
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 -
l.c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 - 53.50
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 -
l.c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 - 60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 23.50 -
Chestnut extract, 55% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510 -
l.c.l., works lb. .0543 -
tanks, works lb. .0425 - .0140
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092 -
l.c.l., works lb. .1165 -
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 -
l.c.l., works lb. .24 -
tanks, works lb. .21 -
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 -
500-lb. lots lb 1.33 -
100-lb lots or less lb 1.35 - 1 40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 -
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .75 -
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 -
l.c.l. lb. .14¾ -
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 -
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 -
l.c.l., works lb. .57 -
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 -
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .08¾ -
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .10¼ -
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 -
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½ -
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.20 -
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 -
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 -

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - .183
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 -
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 -
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 -
sodium-copper, aqueous sol., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 -
8%, pails, dms., works, lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 -
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 56.50 - 60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 -
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - 67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 58.00 -
75%, dms., basis 100% lb. 58.00 -
90%, dms., basis 100% lb. 58.00 -
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 -
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 -
100 lbs. same basis lb. .97 -
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 -
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 -
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works lb. .08½ -
cbys. works lb. .10¼ -
8½%, bbls. works lb. .09 -
cbys. works lb. .10¾ -
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 -
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots, oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .28 - .28½
"0000," bgs lb. .39 - .40
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13 75 - 15.00
natural, bots oz. 4.75 - 10.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton. 10.00 - 12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton. 19.50 -
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton. 20.50 -
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton. 27.00 - 30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton. 43.00 - 45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton. 55.00 -
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton. 54.00 - 56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.50 - 14.50
c.l., works ton. 35.30 -
bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.50 - 11.50
200 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 13.50 - 17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 - 40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 -
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 - 65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls lb. 1.51 - 1.52
Zanzibar, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.51
Clover, tops, red, bgs lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum, cellulose), standard low vis. bgs. 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb. .60 -
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 -
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb. .57 -
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 -
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 -
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E. lb. .58 -
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd E. lb. .62 -
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 -
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 -
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .41 -
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. 43 -
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight lb. .34 -
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36 -
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 -
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 -
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½ -
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .20 -

Prices for technical grades of CMC W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex-whse gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850 - .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950 - .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650 - .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb 1.14¾ -
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼ -
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb 1.10½ -
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 -
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. 64½ -
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. 53¼ -
Metal, 97.99% kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 -
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾ -
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼ -
Oxide, black, 70-72% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 -
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾ -
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 -
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¼ -
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.28½ -

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 -
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 -
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .74 -
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 -
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 -
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 10.25 -
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 -
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .24
Blue, bls lb. .19 - .24
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 65.00 - 70.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½ -
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 -
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls., to arrive lb. .18 Nom.
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.15
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¾ -
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ -
Carbonate 55% bgs, works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .41 -
crystals, bbls., works lb. .27½ -
Cyanide tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 -
less than 1,000-lb. lots lb. .633 -
Gluconate cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .40¼ - .40¾
Metal, electrolytic lb. .30 - .33
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾ -
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25¼ -
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 -
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .42½ - .49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld lb. .36¼ - .46¾
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ -
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ -
ton lots, dlvd lb. .38½ -
less ton lots, dlvd lb. .39½ -
Sulphate, cryst., 99% bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.85 - 11.00
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.00
CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1765 - .2500
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.10 - 17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 26.90 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.40 -
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1765 - .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 -
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 -
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 -
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 230.00 -
Pacific ports, c.i.f ton. 225.00 -
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .05¾ - .06
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 Nom.
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 Lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 -
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 -
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 -
Cornsilk, bls lb. .14 - .15
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 -
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 -
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 -
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton. 70.00 Nom.
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd. cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp, bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 -
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½ -
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .25 - .26
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 -
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068 -
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850 -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510 -
tanks, same basis gal. .2970 -
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 -
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375 -
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 -
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 -
tanks, same basis lb. .130 -
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works, lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.50 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 - 11.50
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd., 100 lbs. 15.25 -
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 -
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 -
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 -
l.c.l., works lb. .14 -
tanks, works lb. .11 -
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14¼ - .14⅝
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼ -
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 62.50 -
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.90 -
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 -
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 -
tanks, dlvd gal. .55 -
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .24¾ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .25¼ - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .23¼ - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l lb. .28½ - .30
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ -
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ -
tanks, works lb. .45 -

An antacid maker was enjoying ulcers!

Manufacturing problems upset his piece of mind. Also his digestion. He worried himself half to death.

Later, he found it was needless. Strong Cobb could handle his production easily, economically—as it does for hundreds of private formula pharmaceutical owners.

Yes, our business is making yours easier. We relieve you of every manufacturing problem . . . raw materials to packaging and shipping. You concentrate on sales.

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• *AMERICAN CHLOROPHYLL DIVISION, LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA*

Cyclopropane—Diphenylamine

Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cycls. works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cycls. works ..... cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots ..... gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots ..... gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P. paper bgs. works ton 62.75 - 63.75
Rock, 14½% P. paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .17 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .30½- .33
over 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .30 - .32
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls .. lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyepinedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. .... 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms ..... lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works ..... lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 52.00 -55.00
California ..... ton. 42.00 -45.00
t.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 65.00 —
California ..... ton. 53.00 —
t.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast .... ton. 95.00 -100.00
Imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .03 - —
t.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .92 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .34 - .34¼
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .81¾- .82¾
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .82¼- .83¾
tanks, works ..... lb. .80 - .81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine dms. c.l., dlvd .... lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .68¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .68¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .66½- —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works ..... lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld. ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .41¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .42 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .18¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48½- —
Diethylaniln, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Borborate, dms., t.c.l. ..... lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot ..... kilo. 135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 6.50 - 8.00
Diglycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .31¾- .42
Oleate, dms ..... lb. .28½- .29¼
Stearate, dms ..... lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .77½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk. gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. ..... lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd. E ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E ..... lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs ..... lb. .13 - —
natural, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11⅛
Dimethyl anthranilate, ens ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. 1.31¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.32¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. works ..... lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
t.c.l., works, basis 100% ... lb. .37½- .38⅛
tanks, works, basis, 100% ... lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%. lb. .54 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .52¼- —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Dinitroanilin dms., frt. equald ... lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms ..... lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. ..... lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. ..... lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms. ..... lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38¾- .41¾
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .39¾- .42¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .37 - .40
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
t.c.l., works ..... gal. .50 - —
ex-whse. ..... gal. .68 - —
steam-dist. dms., c.l., works, South .. gal. .63 - .72
dlvd., N. Y. ..... gal. .82 - .86
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .50 - .60
Diphenyl, bbls. c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, ens .... lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran. bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
tech., tanks, works ..... lb. .24 - —

Solvents

acetone
n-butyl acetate
ethyl acetate
2-ethylbutyl alcohol
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
isobutyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
isopropyl acetate

Plasticizers

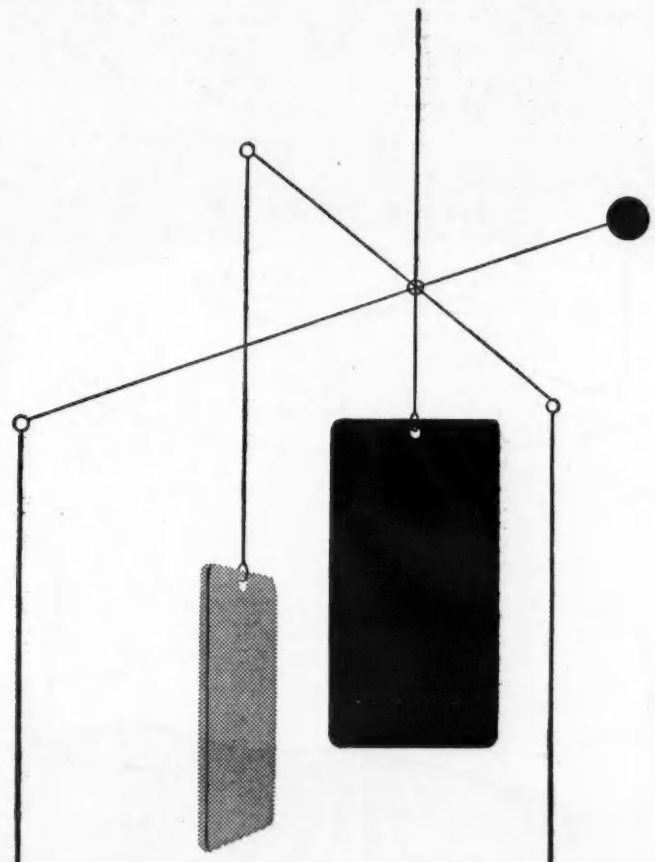
dibutyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
di-(2-ethylbutyl) phthalate
di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DOP)
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
dimethyl phthalate
diethyl maleate
di-isobutyl phthalate

Anti-Skinning Agents

Tecquinol
mono-tert-butyl-hydroquinone
Tenamene 20

Film Bases

cellulose acetate
cellulose acetate butyrate



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Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45½- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, d m s., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb. 1.25 1.30
reeds, cs lb. 1.40 1.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb. 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 9, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7 cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10 cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.08 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .69 - —
409 Blue 2B extra conc lb 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .96 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.50 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .83 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.61 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb. 2.04 - —
657 Victoria Green sml. cryst. lb. 1.70 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue, E lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
686 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome blue, BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Victoria blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast, yellow, NNL, conc., 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Methylene blue, ZX lb. 1.55 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon, GXCF, grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin, red S, enc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone, blue, B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone, green, G lb. 2.72 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
1085 Alizarin, blue, black, B lb. 2.32 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene, dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green N, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue BLNS double paste lb. 1.96 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .28 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene, brown, PGN, lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown, 2B lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.45 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA, lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.58 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown, Bismarck R, conc lb. .95 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl 8 lb. 1.10 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:
Azo rubine R extra conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil conc lb. .91 - —
Orange Acid, Y conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow azo- conc lb .90 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.13 - 1.18
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners bbls lb. .06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .30 - .40
Elecampane root, bls lb. .23 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .46 - .47
select, bundles lb. .60 - .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz. 35.00 -42.85
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 —
Epichlorohydrin dms, c.l., works lb .38¾ —
t.c.l. works lb .39½ —
tanks works lb. .37 —
Epinephrine, synth. USP, bots., 100 grams gram .45 .55
Epsom salt tech bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo 150.00 —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.75 - 3.10
Eserine, bots oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate USP bots oz. 32.50 34.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 34.50 -35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate)
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ —
t.c.l., works lb. .32 —
tanks, works lb. .30 —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate)
Dichloroethyl refd., dlvd. dms., c.l., E lb. .14 - .14½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 .16
tanks, same basis lb .13 —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .12 —

Looking for sheep's wool under the sea

THE "WOOL" taken from the ocean bottom is a *sponge*—Keys Sheep's Wool—native to our Florida coast. It's highly prized because it is said to hold more water than any other natural sponge of equal size.

Just as some sponges have greater capacity than others . . . so it is with lacquer solvents. MEK (methyl ethyl ketone) will hold more lacquer solids because it has superior *solvency*. This means that lacquers containing MEK offer greater covering power at the same spraying viscosity.

MEK is the Number One low-boiling active solvent for both nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers. Leading formulators have found that MEK cannot be replaced directly by any other solvent without loss in quality or increase in cost.

MEK is one of the Shell "quality group" of solvents, which includes—among others—MIBK, MIBC, and IPA. Your Shell Chemical representative will be happy to discuss the advantages to be gained from using MEK in your formulations.

MEK

We will be glad to send you the complete story on MEK, with the latest laboratory-proved information for lacquer formulators.

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Ether, Ethyl—Glue, Bone, Extracted

Ether, ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 • —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 • —
½-lb cns lb. .97 • —
¼-lb cns lb. 1.05 • —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¾- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .1575- —
c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1375- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- .0850
c.l., dlvd. lb. .0750- .0936
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 • .075
Nitrous, cone., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.23 • 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc hospitals bot. 1.12 • —
75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 • —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 • —
c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
c.l., frt. alld lb. 14 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
NF, dms., frt, alld lb. .24 • .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 • —
95-96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 • —
c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —

Ethyl acetate, synth, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 • —
c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 • —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .74 • 90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .43 • .47
Butyrate, works lb. .80 • 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 • .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 • .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 • —
USP bbls., cyls lb. .22 • .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.28 • 2.53
Formate, dms lb. .60 • —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 • 4.40
Iodide, bots., works lb. 4.13 • —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .47½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 • —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 • 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO, dms., works lb. .60½- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Ethylanilin (see Monoethylanilin).

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .14 • .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .15 • .21¼
tanks lb. .13 • .18¼
Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks lb. .34 • —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 • .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 • —
smaller lots lb. .67 • .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .26 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19 • —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .46 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .47 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .44 • —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 • —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —

Ethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 • —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
Monostearate, dms lb. .30 • .31
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 • —
Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 • 7.30
smaller lots lb. 7.35 • 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.45 • 1.75
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. 10 • .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots lb. 2.85 • 3.65
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 • .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs lb. .15 • .15½
French, bgs lb. .34 Nom.
Syrian, light, bgs lb. .31 • .31½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .06½- .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .85 • .87
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 -33.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.25 • 3.30
Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 • .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 135.60 • —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 129.60 • —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 • —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 57.50 • —
85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine. ton. 47.00 • —
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, works ton. 34.00 • —
lump, 50-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 • —
washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 40.00 • —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 42.00 • —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 43.00 • —
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works lb. .066 • —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .071 • —
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 • .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., Fla., mines ton. 21.25 • —
Georgia mines ton. 17.00 -18.00
Texas mines ton. 16.00 • —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt. ton. 4.50 • 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton. 42.00 • —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .115 • —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 • .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. 73 • —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 • .25
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 3.00 • —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure, (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .57 • —
150 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .65 • .66
200 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .71 • .72
225 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .74 • .75
275 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .82 • .85
silver label, imp., cs lb. 1.25 • —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .26 • .27
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 • .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 • .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 • .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.40 • 1.70
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 • .75
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.30 • 1.70
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots. lb. 4.00 • 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .14½- .15
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .19 • .19½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 • .24½
No. 2, bgs lb. .16 • .16½
No. 3, bgs lb. .15 • .15½
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .11¾- .12
Ginseng root, cs lb. 16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd., see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted 66 jellygrams, bgs, c.l. dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 • —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 • —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 • —

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ACETYL CHLORIDE
ACID ACETIC Glacial 99.5% U.S.P.
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ACID OXALIC Anhydrous, Technical
ACID PHOSPHORIC, ORTHO 85% U.S.P.
ACID SULFURIC Reagent, A.C.S.
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE 32° Baumé Solution
ALUMINUM SULFATE 80-Mesh Powder, N.F.
AMMONIUM ACETATE Crystal, Purified
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE Reagent, A.C.S.
AMMONIUM SULFATE White Granular, Purified
CALCIUM ACETATE Powder, Purified
CALCIUM CHLORIDE, Anhydrous
ETHER, U.S.P.
POTASSIUM CYANATE Powder, Purified
POTASSIUM ACETATE Technical, U.S.P.
POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE Dibasic Monobasic, Purified
POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE, N.F.
SALICYLAMIDE, PURIFIED
SODIUM BISULFITE Meta, Anhydrous, Powder, Reagent
SODIUM CARBONATE Monohydrate, U.S.P.
SODIUM HYDROXIDE N.F., Reagent, A.C.S., & Tech.
SODIUM PHOSPHATE Monobasic, Crystal, Reagent
SODIUM SULFATE Anhy. Powder, N.F. VII
SODIUM SULFITE Exsiccated Powder, U.S.P.
SODIUM THIOSULFATE Granular, U.S.P.

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GC Allied Chemical

Glue, bone, packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
Bone glue, t.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue t.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd. lb. .33½- .33¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .30½- .31
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43½- —
refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .45⅞- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45⅜- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43⅜- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —

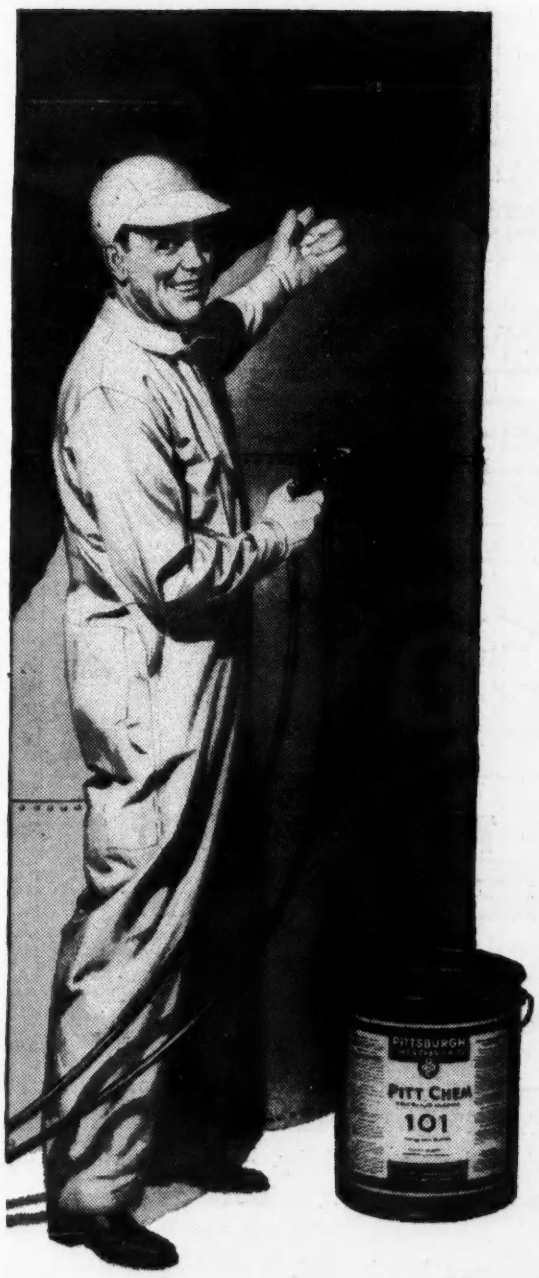
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots. oz. 20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
powd., bxs. lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .34 - .34½
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .06 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd. lb. .03⅜- —
house lb. .03¾- —
white, choice lb. .05½- —
yellow lb. .04 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
50-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld. lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls. lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs. lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs. lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs. lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs. lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1 bgs. lb. .18 - .20
No. 2 bgs. lb. .15 - .17
No. 3 bgs. lb. .12 - .14
Manila, C, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
CBB, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
DBB, bgs. lb. .16½- .18
DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .14½- .16
ws, bgs. lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
nubs, bgs. lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .18
sorts, bgs. lb. .15 - .18
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Dammar, Batavia, A/E bgs. lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. lb. .18 - .20
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
black, bold bgs. lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs. lb. .18 - .20

Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls. lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls. lb. .22 - .23
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs. lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs. lb. .35 - .40
Olibanum siftings, cs. lb. .14 - .22
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Taiha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan. ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald. ton. 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton. 16.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton. 14.40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 53.00 -56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs. lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .33 - .45

Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .26 - .28
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000 lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —



This "Skin" never gives CORROSION a chance!

TODAY more than ever you need an effective program to fight corrosion in your plant. It can eat away your investment, knock out vital equipment that may be impossible to replace, and even interrupt your operations. Maintenance engineers everywhere are turning to Pitt Chem Tar Base Coatings for *better* corrosion protection at *lower* cost.

These versatile coatings are derived from coal tar pitch, one of our most impervious materials. Their heavy film—up to ten times as thick as ordinary paint—provides an impenetrable barrier to most mineral acids, alkalis, corrosive vapors and atmospheric conditions. And their low cost, ease of application and durability make them one of the most popular of all types of coatings.

Today, the name Pitt Chem is synonymous with *quality* in tar base coatings. For, as a *basic* and *integrated* producer of coal-derived products—situated at the very heart of the world's greatest coal deposits—we're able to control and maintain quality at every step of production, from coal to finished coatings.

Whether you're buying protective coatings, plasticizers, agricultural chemicals, or the products of any of our other integrated divisions, you'll find that it pays, *in every way*, to buy from a basic producer.

PITT CHEM 101
A versatile, heavy duty coating that withstands severest corrosive conditions.

PITT CHEM 102
A thin, high gloss maintenance coating for steel and concrete surfaces.

PITT CHEM 103
A heavy duty coating for metal exposed to corrosive vapors, dilute acids and alkalis.

PITT CHEM 104
A fast drying, high gloss coating for equipment handling potable water.

WBD 4186 B

PROTECTIVE COATINGS DIVISION
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building • Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Hexyl Cinnamic Aldehyde—Lead Resinate

Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylenegiycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo.45c.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .88 - .90
Peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .213 - —
tanks lb. .201 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms. lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP, bots lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.80 - 2.82
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 4.05 - 4.65
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 5.60 - 6.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP, IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indus., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs. lb. .64 - .65
Iron pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .73 - .81
Reduced, NF, bgs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms. lb. .55 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½- .28¼
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .65 - .95
Formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.30.00 -32.00
smaller lots kilo.30.00 -32.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .42
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .50

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .60 - .65
Kava Kava root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .08 - .16¼
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal. .03875- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .144 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1018
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1075- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .095
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .1195
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .38½- .48½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .35½- .36½
hydrous, dms., works lb. .34½- .35½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .10½ Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .09½- .10
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 Nom.
Turkish, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09½- .10
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .4 - —
Iodide, NF, V. jars lb. 3.32 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .1250- —
St. Louis lb. .1330- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l. lb. .1368- —
l.c.l. lb. .1470- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —

AVAILABLE IN TANK CARS

Intermediates for

DYES
DRUGS
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPERS
FUNGICIDES
BACTERICIDES
WEED KILLERS
RUBBER ACCELERATORS
QUATERNARY COMPOUNDS
ORGANIC NITROGEN COMPOUNDS

LOW COST, LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AMINES

If you are interested in the synthesis of organic nitrogen compounds, you'll find the methylamines the most economical aliphatic amines on the market. All three amines—monomethylamine, dimethylamine and trimethylamine—are shipped in both aqueous and anhydrous form. They are produced in two different plants—an assurance of continuing availability. High product purity and uniformity, coupled with low cost, are the reasons for the continued growth in the use of the methylamines since Rohm & Haas introduced them commercially in 1934.

COMPLETE DATA

Send for these detailed booklets on the properties and reactions of the methylamines.

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots.....lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms. lb. .15¼ - —
24% Pb, dms.....lb. .20½ - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15 - .17¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ref., c.l., works. lb. .15½ - .16
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½ - .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - .15
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .21¼ - .40
powd., bbls.....lb. .31¼ - .50
Root, bls.....lb. .05½ - .08
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn.....ton. 12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas.....ton. 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass.....ton. 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal.....ton. 25.10 - 26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio...ton. 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton. 10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz.....ton. 14.50 - 23.63
Quincy, Ill.....ton. 10.00 - 13.00
Reddick, Fla.....ton. 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala.....ton. 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt.....ton. 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 11.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton. 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 14.50 - —
Austin, Texas.....ton. 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill.....ton. 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn.....ton. 14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas.....ton. 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass.....ton. 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton. 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton. 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton. 13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich.....ton. 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton. 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va..ton. 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill.....ton. 10.00 - 12.00
Reddick, Fla.....ton. 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala.....ton. 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt.....ton. 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 14.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton. 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 17.00 - —
Austin, Texas.....ton. 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn.....ton. 15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton. 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass.....ton. 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton. 16.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton. 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton. 26.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich....ton. 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton. 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va..ton. 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla.....ton. 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala.....ton. 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt.....ton. 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 16.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone grd. bgs. works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms..lb. 5.35 - 5.90
ex lignaloe wood, dms.....lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 5.45 - 5.75
96-98%, dms.....lb. 6.05 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works..lb. 2.20 - —
dms., dealers, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.73 - 3.33
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 64.50 - 66.00
extracted, 36%, same basis. ton. 62.00 - 63.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld...lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¼ - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms.....lb. .80 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Hydride powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 - 14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .91 - 1.05
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼ - .08¼
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .66

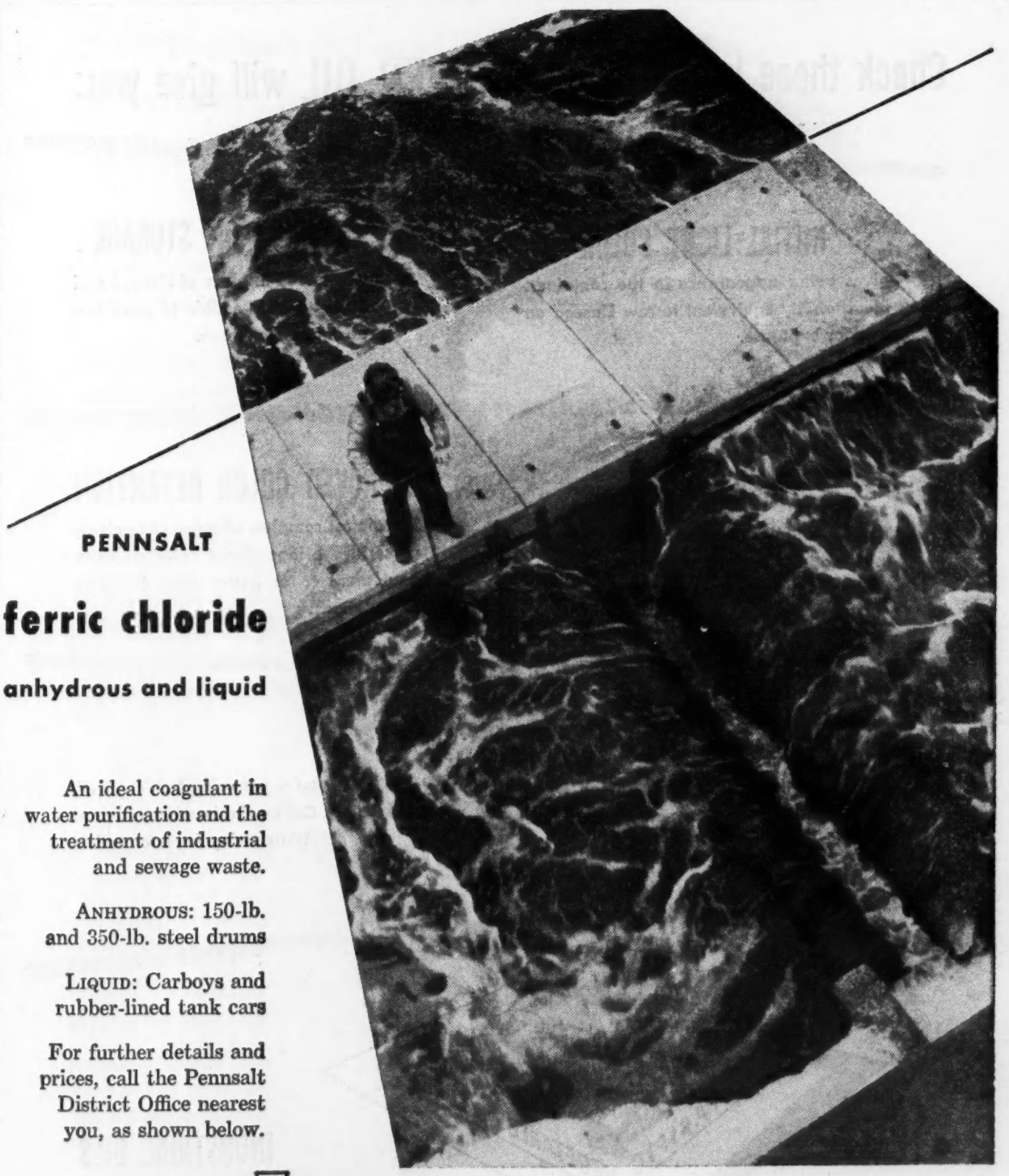
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .32 - .40
Leaves, NF.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works..oz. 33.00 - 34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .29 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .13½ - —
solid, No. 1.....lb. .33 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots..kilo. 145.00 - 149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.08
West Indian, No. 1, bls.....lb. .87 - .88
broken, cs.....lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works.....ton. 50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works..lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ - .30
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .42 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works...lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots..lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cs.....lb. .38 - —
ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .40 - —

Lead Salicylate—Manganese Linoleate

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls.....lb. 1.65 2.00
Leaves, bls.....lb. .35 .38
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .29 .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Carbonate bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works. ton. 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works..ton. 91.50 - —
dms., works.....ton. 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb 1.86 1.93
Glycerophosphate NF, 6b. dms. lb. 4.70 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33¼ - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.00 —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —



PENNSALT

ferric chloride

anhydrous and liquid

An ideal coagulant in water purification and the treatment of industrial and sewage waste.

ANHYDROUS: 150-lb. and 350-lb. steel drums

LIQUID: Carboys and rubber-lined tank cars

For further details and prices, call the Pennsalt District Office nearest you, as shown below.

Pennsalt Chemicals

DISTRICT OFFICES AND TELEPHONES

Appleton, Wis.—Appleton 3-9307
Berkeley 4, Calif.—Ashberry 3-2537
Chicago 1, Ill.—Andover 3-6170
Cincinnati 2, Ohio—Main 3168
Detroit 26, Mich.—Woodward 1-8051
Los Angeles 11, Calif.—Jefferson 6244
Paterson 1, N. J.—Lambert 5-3500
Philadelphia 7, Pa.—LOcust 4-4700
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.—Atlantic 1-5233
Portland, Ore.—Atwater 7655
Tacoma 1, Wash.—Main 9101

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company
304 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Manganese Metal—Piperonyl Butoxide, Cyclonene

Manganese metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S E ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd. S.E ton 87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S E ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E Africa 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 79.00 - 80.00
So American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 58.50 - 60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, cont'l dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent 50-lb dms. works lb .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls lb. .22 - .24
Chilean, bls lb. .20 - .21
French, bls. lb. .26 - .27
Peruvian bls lb. .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½- —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.75 - —
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.60 - 8.00
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25

Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd. fib. dms. lb 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver)
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech. (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, bgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —

Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .84 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, dlvd. gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib dms. same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. or Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.60
extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.45
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .39 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle., W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. .98 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots lb. 35.00 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd lb 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., biotite, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works. frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12 - .15
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .14½- .16½
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .11½- —
New York gal. .12 - .12½
Molybdenum metal, 85% Mo powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works basis Mo content lb. 1.15 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 5.00 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb 4.20 4.50

Check these benefits SAFFLOWER OIL will give you:

INITIAL LIGHT COLOR

gives better appearance in the container. Bleachability equivalent to raw Linseed on exterior exposure.

SAVINGS ON STORAGE

when used in place of Linseed and Soybean oil. Possible to store one oil instead of three.

THROUGH-DRY

The final film of exterior and interior coatings made with Safflower oil has a more complete through-dry than Linseed.

IMPROVED COLOR RETENTION

The almost complete absence of linolenic glycerides brings about color stability equivalent to or better than Soybean formulations.

FLEXIBILITY

Safflower oil produces films having flexibility intermediate between Linseed and Soybean oils.

If you're not using Safflower oil, take a tip. Get on the bandwagon now. Write today for information.

PVO OILS VARNISH PAINT & PACIFIC VEGETABLE OIL CORP.

3135 E. 26TH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

62 TOWNSEND STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

INDUSTRIAL OILS

Linseed, Tung, Safflower, Soya, Oiticica, Castor, Sardine. Also Coconut Oil, Lard, Walnut Oil and others.

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices 1c higher in the West.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Monoethylnaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
Monoethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin bbls. lb. .60 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. 48 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls lb. .18 - .21
Muss, natural, Tonquin grains, bgs. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. drms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. drms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100 lb. lots, fib. drms. lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
German, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., Sept.-Oct., f.o.b. source lb. .07 - —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .06 - —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .08¾- —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton. 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .0325- .0335
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - .88½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.65 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .11½- .11¾
Nikethamide, cnys lb. 7.50 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11⅜- .12⅛
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
12-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 123.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .36 Nom.
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .33 - .34
shrivels, bgs lb. .32½- .33
West Indian, bgs lb. .26 - .26½
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .12 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
100° C. b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, ables siberica, cns lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.40 - 3.75
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.30
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb. 55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .34 - .46
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.55 - 2.20
55-60%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.23
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 11.25 -14.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. 65 - 70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.85
tech., cns lb. 1.70 - 2.85
Calamus, cns lb. 10.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .40
white, dms lb. .26 - .40
Cananga, native, cns lb. 10.00 -10.75
rectified, cns lb. 11.00 -13.75
Oil, capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 35.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2800- —
l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3110- —
l.c.l. lb. .3160- —
tanks lb. .3010- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2960- —
l.c.l. lb. .3010- —
tanks lb. .2860- —
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .3260- .3380
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .22¼- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2600- —
l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
tanks lb. .2650- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2575- —
l.c.l. lb. .2625- —
tanks lb. .2475- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .16½- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - .23¼
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .45 - .75
Celeryseed, bots lb 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 190.00 -260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns, dms lb 55 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb. 23.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 1.40 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .90
Java, true, cns lb. 1.10 1.90
Java type, cns lb. .50 - .95

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Oil, Clove—Opium

Oil, clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 9.50 -11.25
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .18 - —
Pac. Coast lb. .16¾- —
refined Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .29 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .31¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10 - .10½
Codliver USP, dms. gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb 2.00 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.17.00 -23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03⅜- —
refined, dms. lb. .20 - .20½
tanks lb. .18⅜- —
Costus, bots oz.12.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .15¼- —
Valley lb. .15¼- —
Texas lb. .14¾ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis, lb. .01½- —
salad, dms. lb. .20¼- .20½
tanks lb. .18¾- —
Creosote (see Creasute, coaltar)
Croton cns lb 4.30 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude)
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.25
Cumin, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Decras (see Oil)
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - —
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Dip (see Oil)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .70 - 1.00
80-90%, dms lb. .85 - 1.25

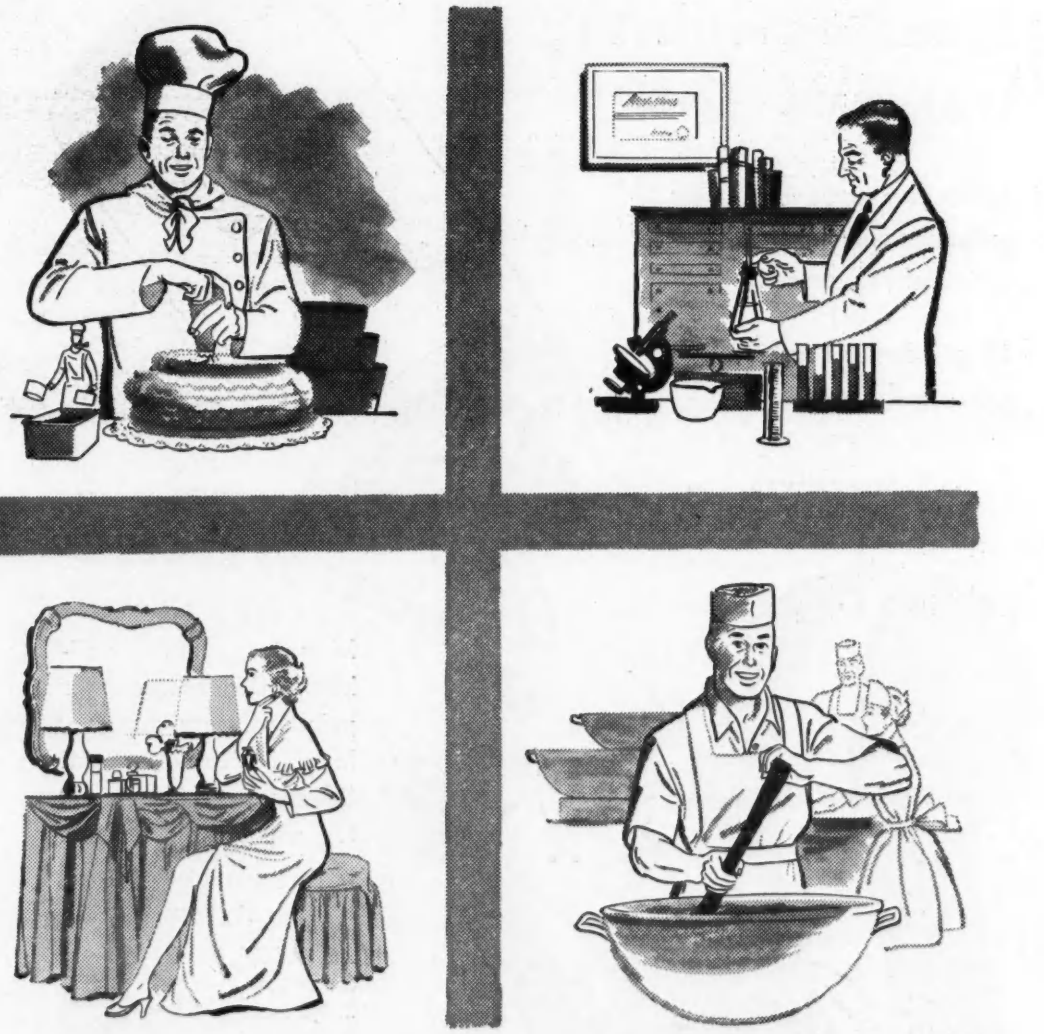
Oil, fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1410- —
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1610- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13⅛
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - 12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm. dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
200,000 A units per gm dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
400,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
500,000 A units per gm dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Merton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1926

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.00 -10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb.10.25 -11.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 9.75 -11.75
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb.13.00 -15.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .11¼- .11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .12½- .13
prime, burning, dms lb. .14 - .14½

Oil, guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - —
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 3.00 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Messina, cns lb. 5.85 - 9.00
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.55
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.85
West Indian, cns lb. 6.10 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.25 - 9.50
terpeneless, bots lb.45.00 -90.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1770- —
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1520- —
New York lb. .1645- —
tankwagon, N. Y. lb. .1675- —
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 2.90 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .07½ —
Gulf ports lb. .07¼ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .16 - .16½
synthetic, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20°, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° dms. lb. .30 - .31

Oil, neroli, NF, French, bots. lb.190.00 -270.00
petale, bots. lb.40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .65 - .90
Oiticica, liquid, dms. lb. .25 - .25½
tankcars lb. .23½- —
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .11¾- .12
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms. gal. 2.25 - —
edible, dms., duty paid lb. 2.70 - 2.75
foots, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .30 - .70
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.00
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.00
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 4.50
West Indian, cns. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb.135.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Palm, clarif., dms., spot. lb. .1180- .1400
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 5.90 - 6.75
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks. lb. .17¼- —
Paraffin pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 7.25 - 8.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .22 - .22¼
refined, dms. lb. .27½- .27¾
tanks lb. .26 Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.75
redist. USP, dms. lb. 5.75 - 7.75
Persic USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.75
leaf, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .70½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse. gal. .95½- —
steam dist. dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .143 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms. lb. .16½- .16¾
crude, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- .15
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.50.00 -62.25
Rosemary Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
USP, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .95
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Safflower dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Sage, clary, bots lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Spanish, cns lb 90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb.10.00 -11.50
Sardine crude tanks Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms. lb. .48 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. lb No stocks.
Sesame, reid., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb.31.00 -33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02¾- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .18¼- .18½
tanks lb. .16¼- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .17¾- .18
tanks lb. .15¾- —
salad, dms lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 8.25 - 9.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1420- .1470
tankcars lb. .1270- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
tankcars lb. .1150- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb 2.10 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb 2.00 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .02¼- .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .11 - .11¼
Tansy, dms lb 8.25 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. ex. tra works, South gal. .67 - —
whse N Y C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see P)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms lb 1.90 3.75
white cns lb 2.25 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .31 Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .31½- .31¾
tanks, N. Y. lb. .29½ Nom.
mills lb. .28 Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated.)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb 20 40
Veviter, Bourbon, cns. lb.19.00 -21.50
Haitian, cns. lb.16.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb.25.00 -35.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal dms gal 38.00 45.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms. c.l. gal. .51½ .54½
l.c.l. gal. .56½ .57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l gal. .57½ .58½
NF 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½ .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l gal. .64½ .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. 71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l gal. 74½ 76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. .77½ 78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. 77 .80
l.c.l. gal. 83 .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.65 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, bourbon, bots lb 18.00 30.00
extra, bots lb.30.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .07¼- .07½
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l works ton 10.00 —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns lb.19.20 19.45
gran., USP, cns lb 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb 21.65 -21.90



Wherever orange oil is used EXCHANGE Brand is preferred

For the true aroma and flavor of fine California oranges, use EXCHANGE Oil of Orange in your products.

EXCHANGE orange oil is made entirely from selected oranges from the groves of sunny California. This finer fruit, plus carefully controlled processing, gives you an oil of unmatched fragrance and uniform performance.

Specify EXCHANGE Oil of Orange for complete satisfaction. This superior orange oil has been known for more than a quarter-century for quality and uniformity.

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
Ontario, California

Produced by
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO.
Ontario, California

Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.,
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Dodge & Olcott, Inc.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.20 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, tor Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld...lb. .1860- —
Molybdated, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs..lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs.....lb. .24 Nom.
Mexican, bgs., afloat.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Portugese, bgs., afloat.....lb. .20 Nom.
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .35 - .38
Verona, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .68 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .65 - .70
l.c.l.....lb. .67 - .72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works..lb. 1.20 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .176 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .14¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms....lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works...lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .41¾- —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabain, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP, 5-lb. lots or more..lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.33 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more. lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.99.00 - —
Papain, powd., African, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Ceylon, dms.....lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .42 - .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .83 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld..lb. .97 - .99
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works J lb. 1.33 - 1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, cms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots.....gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .53 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .055 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0745- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
132°-134°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —

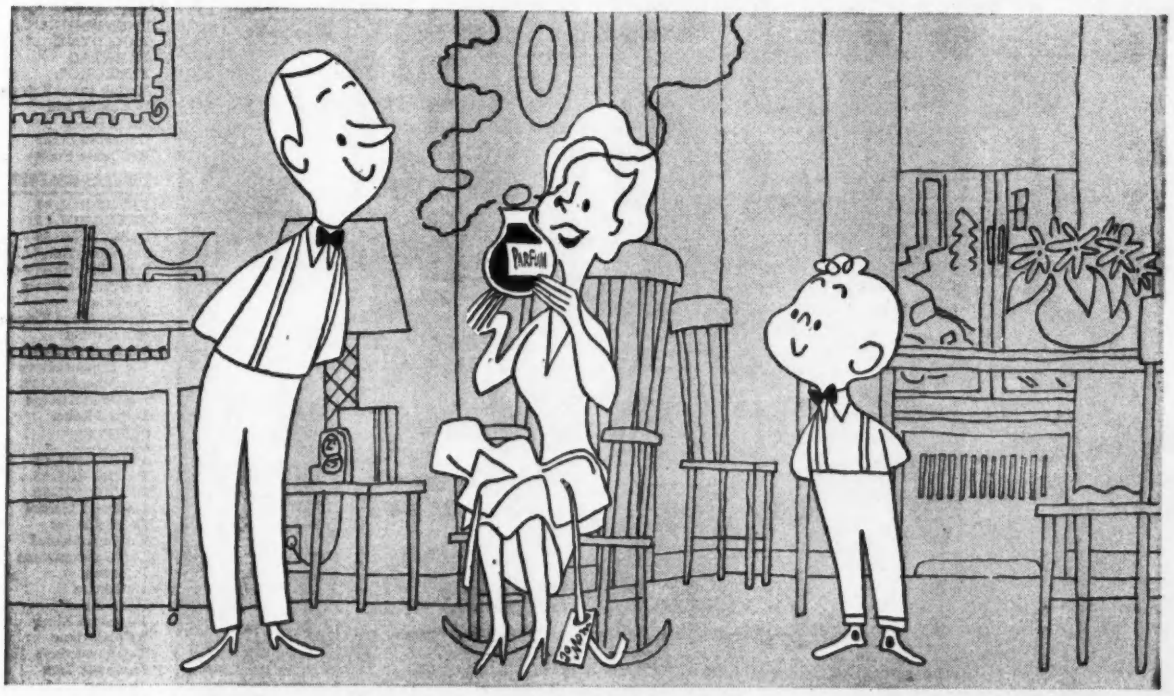
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns. c.l., 7-10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13¼- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.....lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb. lots.....lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .198 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .1385- .1650
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1485- .1750
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- .1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .51½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works....lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, ogs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .53 - .59
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works.....lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .60 - .61

Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb .25 - .29
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills..ton.70.00 -76.00
solvent, same basis....ton.65.00 -66.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units.. .09 - —
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units.. .09 - —
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .09 - —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb .45 .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .33 - .34
l.c.l., works lb .34 .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3. gal .12 .13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs.lb. 1.42 - —
red, Carolina, long, bgs.....lb. .44 .45
Gondar, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Japanese hontakas, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
birdseyes, bgs., afloat...lb. .62 —
Louisiana longs, bgs.....lb. .45 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop lb. .45 Nom
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Nigerian, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Unganda, bgs.....lb. .36½ Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
white, bgs.....lb. 1.47 - 1.48

Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms.. lb. .63 - .66
imported, bls.....lb. 1.05 Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk.....lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
dlvd. E.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .04¾- .05⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½ —
tanks, refy.....lb. .03½ .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .06 .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼ —
tanks, refy.....lb .04¾ .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .05 - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb .06¾ —
tanks, refy.....lb .03¾ .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb .06⅝- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08⅝- —
tanks, refy.....lb .05⅛ .06
soft, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .06⅝- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼ —
tanks, refy.....lb. .05⅜- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .06⅞- .08
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09⅛ —
tanks, refy.....lb. .05⅜- .06⅛
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06⅝ —
tanks, refy.....lb. .05⅜- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk at wells, California..bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois.....bbl. 2.63 - 2.77
Kentucky.....bbl 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. 2.14 - 2.90
Montana.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.75
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65

When men make a hit with it



Norda helps

The quality a perfume has is the quality it starts with. Norda creates perfume compounds that are basic to high class perfumes.

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Norda ESSENTIAL OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • ST. PAUL • DALLAS • MONTREAL • TORONTO • HAVANA • LONDON • PARIS • GRASSE

Petroleum, Crude, Pennsylvania—Piperidine

Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.91	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.40	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.25	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.65
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.80	2.10
eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.16	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.17	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.08	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.05	—
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.13	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.11	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.13	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.17	2.20
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.14	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.08	—
Diesel, tanks refinery, California	gal.	.1025-	.133
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925-	.1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375-	—
No. 3	gal.	.08	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0975-	—
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0775-	.0675
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.0725-	.08125
range	gal.	.0675-	—
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.1075-	.1135
No. 2	gal.	.1075-	.1120
No. 3	gal.	.1025-	.1050

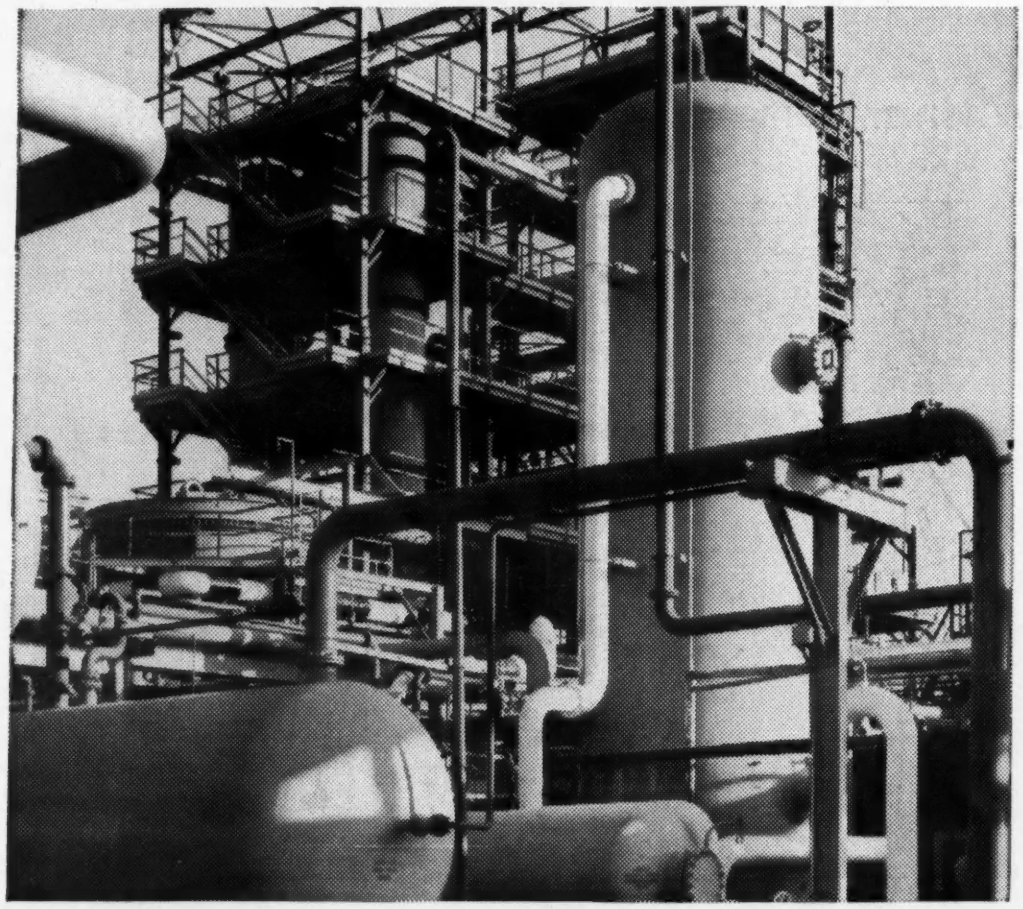
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tankwagon, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.183	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.174	—
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.155	—
Boston	gal.	.165	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.155	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	—
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.244	—
f.o.b. Borgentown, Tex.,	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Houston, Texas,	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J	gal.	.336	—
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J..	gal.	.37	—

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	.1425
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½-	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49°C, m.a.p., tank, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.31
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½-	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½-	—
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles,	gal.	.168	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.174	—
San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.174	—
East coast N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	—
Newark	gal.	.185	—
New York	gal.	.185	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.21	—

Petroleum, solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.173	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.14	.15
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850-	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.175	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.185	.202
tanks, works	lb.	.145	.185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.155	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.165	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis,	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks	lb.	.17½-	.18
ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	.18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.54	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works,	lb.	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	—
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.36	.41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.70	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.55	1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	4.05	4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
purified, bots., works	lb.	5.12	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).			
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	17.00	17.25
tech., fib., dms works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works	lb.	.27½-	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	45.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-			
68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.88	—
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.48	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.48	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	7.48	—
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines	short ton.	5.15	—
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines	short ton.	5.35	—
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines	short ton	5.70	—

plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.

Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs.,	lb.	.46	.47
dms.	lb.	.44	.45
yellow, cns.	lb.	.30	.37
dms., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.15	.18
tankcars, works	100 lbs.	.11½-	.12½
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	.13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28	.29
dms., export	lb.	.33¼-	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	.18
tankcars, works	lb.	.11½-	.12½
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
Phthalic anhydride in bags, ½c. per pound higher.			
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms.,	lb.	5.00	5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.16	.17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	5.25	—
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.10	—
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.22	.22½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works	lb.	.0511-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0568-	—
whse.	lb.	.0676-	—
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	2.75	Nom.
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Co-dextro, bots	kilo.	8.00	8.50
Piperidine, 96%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	2.90	3.00



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Dewaxing Aid
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Reference Fuels

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PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Dicyclopentadiene
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Tridecyl Alcohol
Dicyclopentadiene
Isoprene
Butadiene
Ethyl Ether
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Aromatic Tars
Acetone
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A pioneer and leading marketer of isopropyl alcohols, the Enjay Company offers a complete line of Enjay *Petrohols.* More and more manufacturers are counting on Enjay for their supply of *Petrohols,* methyl ethyl ketone and other Enjay solvents widely used in the surface coating and chemical industries.

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ENJAY COMPANY, INC.
15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.30 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works..ton.41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, dms., works..... lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms ..... lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works..... lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works ..... lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works..... oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb 45 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms....lb.11.00 -11.20
Pokeroot, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. smaller lots, works.... lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35¼- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs ..... lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bgs..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs..... lb. .16 - .16½
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .12¼- .13..
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works.. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works. lb. .23 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms..... lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14¾- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots..... lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb .10¾- .11¼
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works. lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms..... lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms..... lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs..... lb. .33½- .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms..... lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms..... lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .55 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works.. lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works..... lb. .32 - —
Gluconate, dms ..... lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate NF, dms....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms..... lb. 2.40 - 2.42
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms.... lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M...unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. .....unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton.261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .14½- .15¼
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23¼
USP dms., works..... lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs..... lb. .60 - .62
yellow, dms., ton lots..... lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities..... lb. .23 - —
kegs ..... lb. .25 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.63
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 6.23 - 6.63
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.. 100 lbs. 5.38 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
Potassium silicate, solut., tech., 32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tnks. works.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - 7.85
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - .09½
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E....lb. .706 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII cryst., dms ..... lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. ..... lb. .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less..lb. .87 - .94
tech., works ..... lb. .79 - —
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..... lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works.... lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works..lb. .39 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms..... lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots..... gm. .65 - —
Acetate, bots..... gm. .75 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls..... lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls..... lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.05 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 m. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0645- .095
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd E..... lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l. dlvd. E ..... lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more. kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots ..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs..... lb. .26 - .27
blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs..... lb. .48 - .52

Pipsissawa Herb—Pyrogallol, NF

Pulsatilla herb, bls ..... lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03⅞ .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots..lb. .08½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots .... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. lots lb. 02½ 04
fine, bgs., ton lots .... lb. 02½ .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.2% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aerosol bombs, dms. works.lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald.gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .53 - —
Pyrites ..... long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF..... lb. 3.25 3.43

• SODIUM BICHROMATE

• SODIUM CHROMATE

• POTASSIUM BICHROMATE

• SODIUM SULPHATE

1909

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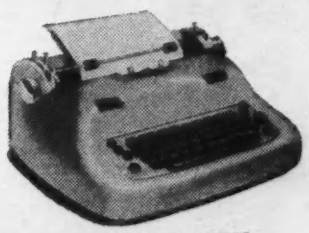


A MODERN TYPEWRITER

Natural

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO. • JERSEY CITY 5, N. J.

NPI83

Pyrophyllite—Schaeffer's Salt

Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton 11.50 -12.00
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 13.50 —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 16.75 —

Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works lb. .15 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works, lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
dense, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works, lb. .11 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —

Quebracho extract, solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅛- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask 195.00 -200.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 1.20 - 1.75
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls. lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —

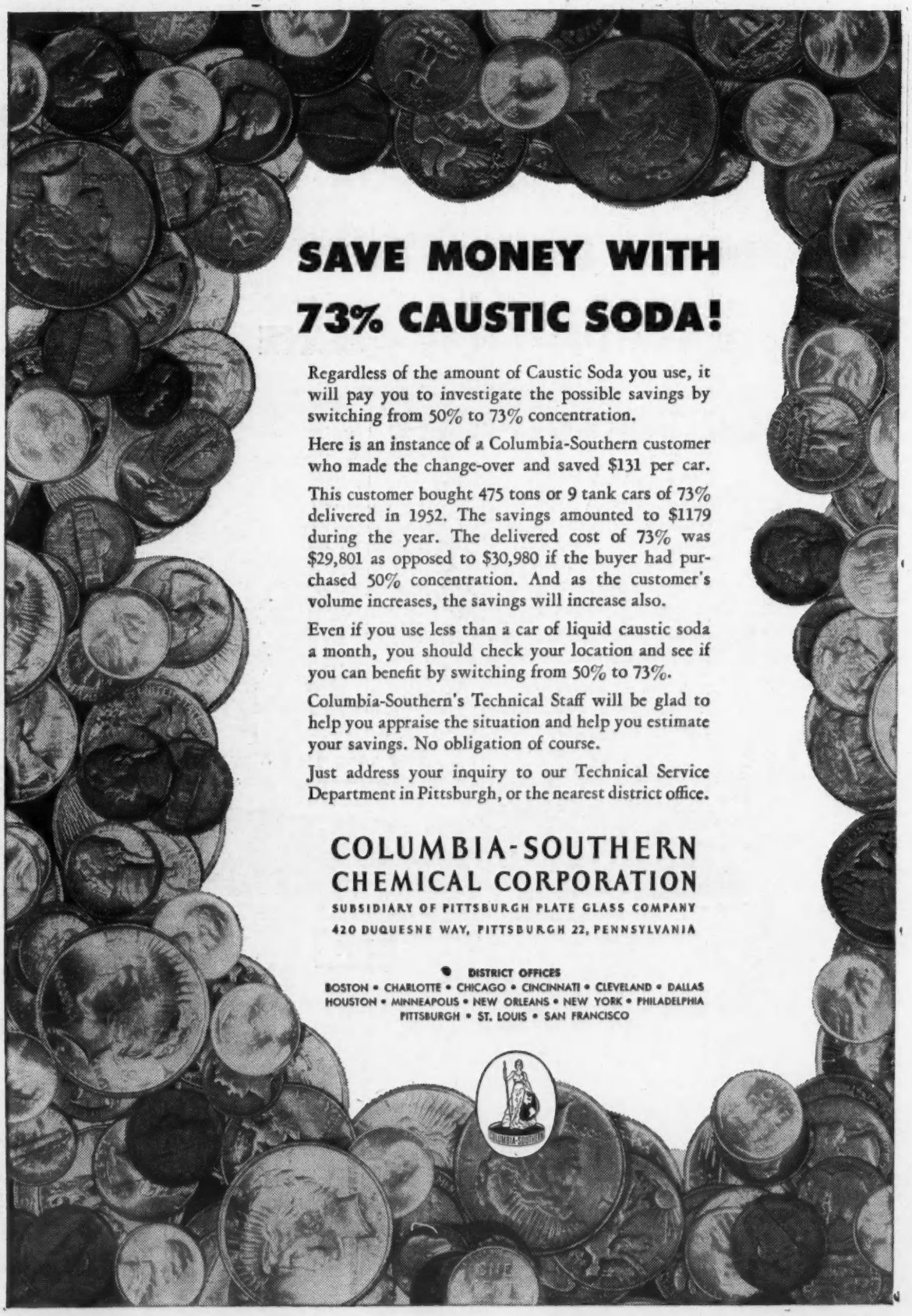
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Red, eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- .12¾
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- .06
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine, toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works, lb. 3.60 - —
10,000 lbs. works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls. lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls. lb. .2- —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.65 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .65 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - .90
India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38⅛
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .45 Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bgs. lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls. lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 25.00 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 27.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .60 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, ols lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - .96
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 21.50 -23.50
Safrol, dms lb. .72 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .10 - .11
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .09⅛
Dalmatian, bls lb. .38 - .39
Greek, bls lb. .10 - .11
Italian, Officinalis, bls lb. .16 - .17
Spanish, stemless, bls lb. .13 - .13⅛
Syrian, bls lb. .10½- .11
Turkish, bls lb. .10 - .11
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07¾- .08
refined, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. 09¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .42
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb. .21 - .24
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —


SAVE MONEY WITH
73% CAUSTIC SODA!
Regardless of the amount of Caustic Soda you use, it will pay you to investigate the possible savings by switching from 50% to 73% concentration.
Here is an instance of a Columbia-Southern customer who made the change-over and saved $131 per car.
This customer bought 475 tons or 9 tank cars of 73% delivered in 1952. The savings amounted to $1179 during the year. The delivered cost of 73% was $29,801 as opposed to $30,980 if the buyer had purchased 50% concentration. And as the customer's volume increases, the savings will increase also.
Even if you use less than a car of liquid caustic soda a month, you should check your location and see if you can benefit by switching from 50% to 73%.
Columbia-Southern's Technical Staff will be glad to help you appraise the situation and help you estimate your savings. No obligation of course.
Just address your inquiry to our Technical Service Department in Pittsburgh, or the nearest district office.
COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
420 DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA
DISTRICT OFFICES
BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DALLAS
HOUSTON • MINNEAPOLIS • NEW ORLEANS • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH • ST. LOUIS • SAN FRANCISCO

Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots.. oz. 13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls..... lb. 1.95 - 2.10
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls.. lb. .17 - .18
sifting, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..... lb. .18 - .20
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs..... lb. .17 - .19
Pods, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Serpentaria root, bls..... lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.. lb. .19 - .22
natural, bgs..... lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs..... lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.. lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots... lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .56 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .31 - .33
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots..... lb. .26 - .29
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots..... lb. .25 - .27

Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works.. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs..... lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots .. oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots..... oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots..... oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots.. oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls..... lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls..... lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls..... lb. .50 - .60
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works... ton. 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse..... ton. 21.00 -27.35
Sloe berries, bus ..... lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns ..... lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns ..... lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls..... lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. ..... lb. .22 - .24
crushed, bls., bbls..... lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points .. 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points .. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points .. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points .. 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50% rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms..... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .10 - .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.30 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E.. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works .... gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10 kilo lots..... kilo. 21.35 - —
5 kilo lots..... kilo. 21.75 - —
1 kilo lots..... kilo. 22.00 - —
500 gram lots, bots ..... kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..... lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works . lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis . lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 3.35
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs.,c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs..... lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .08¾- .09¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works.. lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .13 - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran. dms ..... lb. .22½- .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms..... lb. .28 - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs..... lb. .178 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1165- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00

Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. .... lb. .35 - —
refined, dms. .....lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms.. c.l lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls .....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd..... lb. 1.66 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphyhydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs ..... 100 lbs 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.

NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).

Sodium iodine, USP, bots, dms.. lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
60% dms. chys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works .ton. 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse .. ton 124 50 129 50

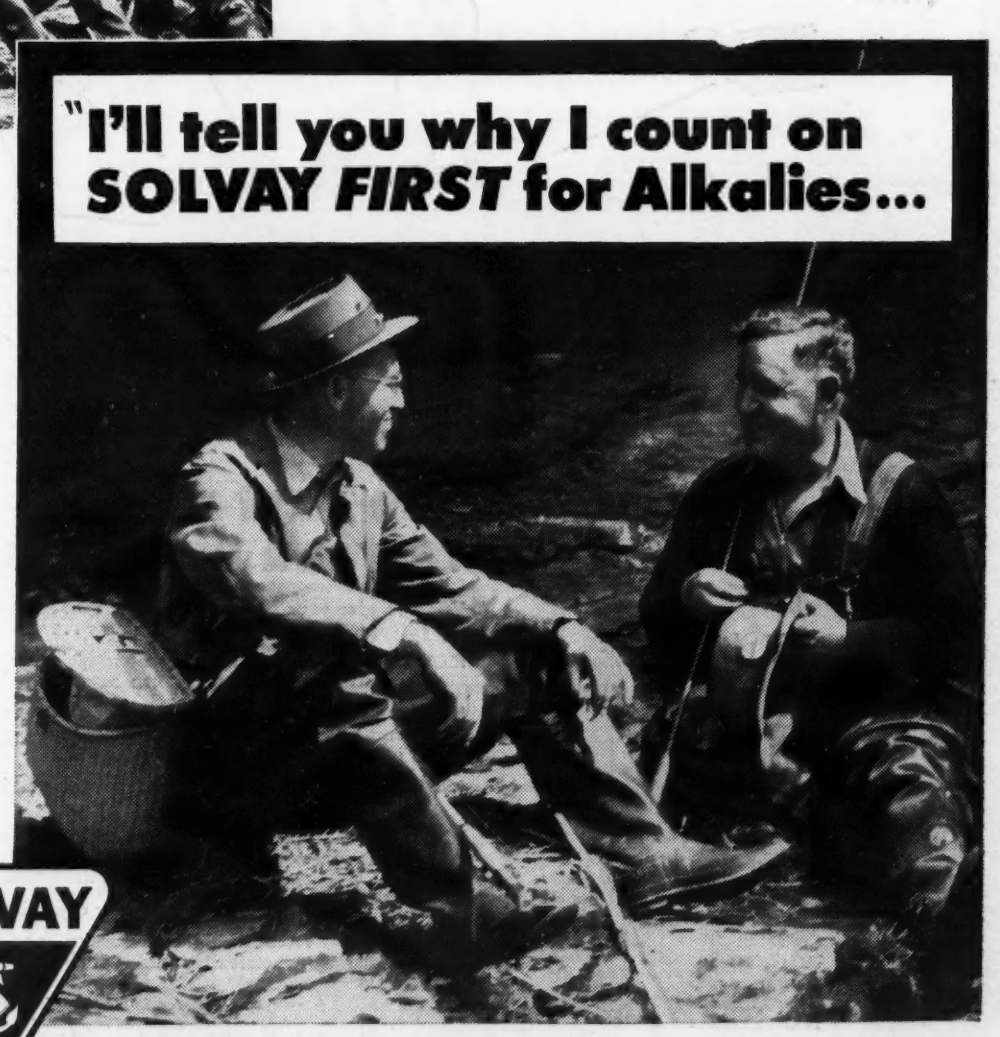
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.

tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton 199 50 —
Metallic, tanks, works..... lb. .18 - —
bricks, bbls., works..... lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. 5.05 —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 5.30 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.80 —
l.c.l., bgs., works... 100 lbs 4.15 4.55
dms., c.l., works .... 100 lbs 4.20 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 4.55 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb .75 .85
powd., anhy., dms., works... lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate., monohydrated).

Scopolamine Hydrobromide—Sodium Monohydrate

"WHY DO YOU ALWAYS ORDER SOLVAY ALKALIES, JOE?"

"I'll tell you why I count on SOLVAY *FIRST* for Alkalies...



SOLVAY

Soda Ash
Caustic Potash
Chlorine
Potassium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Caustic Soda
Cleaning Compounds
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Ammonium Chloride
Snowflake® Crystals

. . . As you know, Solvay is a pretty big company. But I've always found that Solvay service has that personal touch . . . that little something that makes me feel like a valued customer, whether I buy big or small. In a nutshell, Solvay combines the service and facilities of a big company, with the friendly feeling of a small company that really has my interest at heart.

For instance—I always get courteous service from the Solvay sales staff. They always seem to be willing, even anxious, to help me. And as far as delivery is concerned, I get the same prompt delivery as the big fellows.

But probably the most important thing I get is Solvay's "Industry-Wise" Technical Service . . . a specialized, exclusive service that includes technicians who have an intimate knowledge of *my* industry. They give me advice and suggestions—and it costs me nothing.

These are the things that make me count on *Solvay first* for my alkalies."

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
Houston • New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh
St. Louis • Syracuse

Sodium Naphthionate—Storax, USP

Sodium, naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08¼- —
USP, gran., dms..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .1040- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-animosalicylate, dms, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium, perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms..... lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works..lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works ...lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms .....lb. .63 - —

Sodium, sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works.....100 lbs. .90 - .95
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.90
l.c.l., dms., works.. 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works..lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works.....ton.52.50 -55.00

Sodium, silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .075 - .076
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .626 - .669
Stearate, tech., dms., works....lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¼- —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 3.22 - 3.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.73 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls ..... lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works..ton..110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works .. lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E..lb. 2.90 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphexylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha. drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne ..... gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ten-lots to 5 tons, works.. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works..lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works..... lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.65.50 -66.00
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0603- —
20,000 lbs., same basis.... lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns..... oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls..... lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified pcwd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls..... lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls..... lb. .10 - 13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y..100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0735- —
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .09 - .09½
Rice, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs. ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.70
Stoneroot, bls ..... lb. .57½ - .68
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. .85 - 2.05

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Shredded coconut
Textile finishes
Tobacco
Glues
Pharmaceuticals

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Resins
Detergents
Emulsifiers
Vitamin C

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Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram.		.17 -	—
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.77 -	.78
Carbonate, pure, 5-ton lots or more, dms., works	lb.	.33 -	—
1-ton lots, dms., works	lb.	.37 -	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46 -	—
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.37 -	—
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works	lb.	.10¼ -	.11
Oxalate, bbls., works	lb.	No prices.	
Salicylate NF dms	lb.	1.65 -	—
Sulphate air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works	ton.	56.70 -	66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	2.80 -	2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots.	oz.	25.00 -	25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, biologically tested, bgs.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Strychnine NF powd. cans. 100 ozs	oz.	1.10 -	—
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs	oz.	1.14 -	—
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs.	oz.	.85 -	—
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22¼-	—
c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.45 -	1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71 -	—
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).			
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).			
Sulphabenzamide, dms.	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb.	4.10 -	4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms	lb.	4.00 -	4.20
Sodium, fib. dms	lb.	5.00 -	5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60 -	11.10
powder, dms	lb.	10.25 -	10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25 -	11.75
micro crystals, dms	lb.	10.60 -	11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms.	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals.	lb.	10.65 -	11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25 -	11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms	lb.	8.90 -	9.40
powder, dms.	lb.	8.50 -	9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40 -	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70 -	1.90
powder, dms	lb.	1.30 -	1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb.	6.50 -	6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF powd., bots., tins.	lb.	7.00 -	7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50 -	8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms	lb.	3.15 -	3.30
powder, dms.	lb.	2.80 -	2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	3.05 -	3.20
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.05 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.20 -	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract,	long ton.	25.50 -	27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports	long ton.	28.00 -	30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port	long ton.	27.50 -	30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.90 -	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.90 -	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.10 -	—
virgin block bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.05 -	—
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.40 -	—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
refined, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.85 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.95 -	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80 -	—
10% pine tar, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	3.65 -	—
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.03¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04½-	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.03½-	—
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works	lb.	.09 -	—
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045 -	—
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	.36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¼-	—
washed, NF bot.	lb.	.11 -	—
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock,	short-ton.	120.00 -	—
ground, same basis	ton.	120.00 -	—
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore	unit-ton.	.86 -	—
Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.86 -	.89
triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla	unit-ton.	.91 -	—
Sweet basil, California, bgs.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
imported, bgs.	lb.	1.35 -	—

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works.	lb.	1.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.50 -	1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	17.50 -	—
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-30.00
l.c.l.	ton.	28.00	-35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works,	ton.	36.00 -	—
imp Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	15.25	-35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
inedible, extra	lb.	.04½-	—
fancy, bleachable	lb.	.04¾-	—
No. 1	lb.	.04¼-	—
special	lb.	.04⅜-	—
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.05½-	.05¾
50%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	.06½
Tamarind, W I., bbls	lb.	.11 -	.12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk	unit-ton.	5.00 -	—
Chicago	unit-ton.	4.75 -	—
Tansy leaves nts	lb.	.25 -	.30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs.	lb.	.14½-	.17
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.47 -	.49
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50 -	.51
tanks, same basis	gal.	.39 -	—
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.54 -	.56
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57 -	.58
tanks, same basis	gal.	.46 -	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.70 -	.72½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½-	.74½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.62½-	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).			
Pine (see Pinetar).			
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.50
Leaves, bgs.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Tartar emetic, tech. gran. or powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	.56 -	.59
dms.	lb.	.57 -	.60
USP, powd. bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.61 -	.62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25 -	.25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms.	lb.	.60 -	.62
powd., b. dms.	lb.	.65 -	.69
Terpineol alpha (see A).			
commercial, dms., c.l., South	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., South	lb.	.14 -	—
extra, dms.	lb.	.41 -	.60
prime, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22 -	—
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.55 -	.70
prime, dms	lb.	.55 -	.60
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.75	2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	.98 -	—
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	.98 -	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.12½-	—
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
USP, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½-	.21½
smaller, dms., works	lb.	.23½-	.25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.71 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.72 -	—
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd	lb.	.714	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E	lb.	.57½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.58½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.56 -	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).			
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Thalium metal, dlvd	lb.	12.50	-15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd	lb.	10.50	-13.00
Salicylate, fib. dms.	lb.	4.25 -	—
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms.	lb.	2.90 -	—
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00 -	—
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms.	lb.	3.60 -	—
Salicylate, fib. dms.	lb.	4.00 -	—
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	2.90 -	—
Theophylline, anhydrous, or USP 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.00 -	4.40
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms.	kilo.	135.00 -	—
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms.	kilo.	135.00 -	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms.	lb.	.44	.51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)			
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.99¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.00	—
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48½-	—
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	3.50 -	—
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	600.00 -	—
Thyme, French, bgs.	lb.	.21 -	.25½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	3.10 -	—
Iodide, NF, dms	lb.	7.30 -	—
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd. dms works	lb.	.91 -	1.09
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works	lb.	.99 -	1.01
Metal	lb.	.99½-	—
Oxide, dms	lb.	1.05 -	1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls	lb.	.96 -	.98
Tetrachloride, anhyd. dms., works	lb.	.79 -	.80
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	.21½
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.22	.22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	.21½
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.22	.22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.21	.21½
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.22	.22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla	ton.	110.00 -	—
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	ton.	127.50 -	—
5 tons, same basis	ton.	132.50 -	—
ton lots, same basis	ton.	137.50 -	—
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
rutile, non-chalking bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23	.23¼
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24	.24½
bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Hydride cns. works	lb.	7.95	9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base.			
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l. dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.			
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	48½	56½
tankcars, works	lb.	.44½-	—

Calco

SULFAPYRIMIDINES

DIAZINE • MERAZINE • METHAZINE

Recent surveys showed that more prescriptions were written for anti-infectives than for any other class of drugs.

Sulfa drugs are prominent among anti-infectives, being used both alone and in conjunction with antibiotics.

Pre-eminent among the sulfa drugs, after ten years of trial and successful use in millions of patients, are Sulfadiazine and combinations with Sulfamerazine and Sulfamethazine.

PROVEN: *high potency*
PROVEN: *low toxicity*
PROVEN: *high blood levels*
PROVEN: *high solubility*

BULK PHARMACEUTICALS

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
.. Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Aminobenzitic Acid N.F.
2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid**
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Phthalylsulfacetamide
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*and sodium salt
**with sodium or calcium salt

In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only

American Cyanamid Company

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

CHICAGO: 3505 NORTH KIMBALL AVE. (18) DETROIT: 931 FISHER BUILDING (2)
PHILADELPHIA: 401 NORTH BROAD ST. (8) LOS ANGELES: 2300 S. EASTERN AVE. (22)
ST. LOUIS: 5025 PATTISON AVE. (10)

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION . . . . . NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
MONTREAL: P. O. BOX 6120, MONTREAL, P. Q. (5550 ROYALMOUNT AVENUE, TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL)
TORONTO: ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Tolidin Base—Wattle Bark

Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 3.85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist.....gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y...gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia Pa.....gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point Md.....gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼ - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y..gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura cks...lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.14 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works.....lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works....lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works....lb. .23 - —

Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .47¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .48¼- .49¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .40¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
tanks.....lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks.....lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12½- .14½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .13
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald..lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted, lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .33 - —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
tanks.....lb. .26 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .24½- —

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, 5g. ctns. works..kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.9%, dms. works..lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs....lb. .19 - .19½
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Madras, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots.....gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 20 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .36 - .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works.lb.21.00 - 27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock, ton.64.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .10 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works..lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
whole, tins.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Tahiti, cs.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret, dms., works.....lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units.
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm .gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, gm. or 5 gm vials gram.295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm.225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots.....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd..lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi..lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi..lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.104.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 - 101.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb .11 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .11⅛ —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

2,4-D acid, esters & amines

- LINDANE
- BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
- DDT
- TRICHLOROBENZENE

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot ..... lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .46½- .47½
Brazilian, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .62
Central American, bgs ..... lb. .56 - .58
Chilean, bgs ..... lb. .59 - .60
refined, bleached, white, bricks. lb. .69 - .71
slabs ..... lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks ..... lb. .55 - .56
slabs ..... lb. .54 - .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs ..... lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs ..... lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 50 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .96 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.02 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .99 - 1.01
refined, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. 1.03 - 1.06
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.30 - 1.32
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots. lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.28 - 1.30

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Esparto, African ..... lb. .72 - —
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs ..... lb. .12½- .13¼
Ouricury, ref., bgs ..... lb. .75 - .76
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .26 - .29
cakes, cs ..... lb. .27 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, imp ..... lb. .43 - —
refined, dom., works ..... lb. .75 - .80
spot ..... lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ..... ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ..... ton.15.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls ..... lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .25
Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidine, mixed, dms ..... lb. .39 - .59
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district ..... gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y ..... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelpnia Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .30 - —
Sparrows Point, Md ..... gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown O ..... gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y ..... gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N J ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I ..... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill ..... gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St Paul lb. .33 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd ... lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Yellow, hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G, pigment, bbls ..... lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - .10½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¼- .10¾
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls ..... lb. .32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls, dms, works. lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms ..... lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E .... lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —

Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms ... lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.10 00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis ..... lb. .11 - —
Napnthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .23½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls ..... lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .1435- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .1535- —

—Continued on page 44

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Volume 163 April 20, 1953 Number 16

The Job Is 'Colossal'

A lot of fingers have been crossed during the past three weeks all over the United States and especially in Washington and Chicago because of the day on which President Eisenhower signed the congressional enactment establishing the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The First of April has always had a peculiar place in American tradition. The possibilities in that direction presented by the undertaking to which the new department is directed are many in number and in kind. And even though the new agency did come into being on "lucky 'leven," the feeling that a jinx must be thwarted is easy to understand.

Among the questions being pondered by those who hope for the best in the new venture, usually without knowing what would be best for whom, the more fundamental ones have to do with the relative roles of policy and politics in the motivating of departmental functioning, whether the procedure will be mainly by program or by propaganda, and to what extent promises, props —and probes—will come into the picture.

It is generally recognized that the objective of the new department is welfare; but, nobody is ready to say to what extent that will be considered synonymous with security, or whether, in the evaluating of any of the aspects of welfare service, be they health, education, or whatsoever, the criterion will be individual or communital.

In essaying the determination of a concept of the health aspects of the new departmental functioning, there is much food for thought in the devoting of this year's Brampton lectures of Columbia University to a presentation of "the view that a revolution is well under way in the status of medicine and its effect on human life." It is also helpful to take cognizance of the fact that physiotherapy has advanced comparably with chemotherapy in the past decade. And there must be no disregarding of the recent controversial airing of the views of psychologists and psychiatrists on their place in medical practice. There is, too, the quite recent growth in popularity, of a sort, of musical therapy. Those are things which are not adequately encompassed by the food, drug, and cosmetic act, and they add more than a little to the complexity of the problem of satisfactorily resolving the respective areas and applications of public health service and private health service. The arguments that that is a matter for community, rather than federal—or "national," so-called, determination have a deal of soundness in all respects.

The problems presented in connection with the educational functioning of the new department are no less numerous, no less complicated, no less important in terms of public welfare than are those in its health areas. Education, logically, should be regarded as a community job. There are many who contend that, in many respects, it should be a private enterprise, and much is heard today about the unfair and unnecessary competition of public schools with private schools in the higher levels of education. So; there is the big problem, as it is generally viewed—where shall the line be drawn between public and private educational institutions or systems? Should it be, as now, chiefly horizontal? If so, at what level should it be laid? Should it, above, say, the high school level be also drawn vertically, reserving certain areas to private institutions?

Further to complicate it all are the increasingly pressing questions of (1) whether the need in expanding educational facilities is not more for broader, deeper, fuller education than for higher; (2) whether the serious problem, nationally, is the much discussed illiteracy of the masses, or the but slightly recognized ignorance of the educated.

And one of the biggest real tasks presented in the overall picture of the newly elevated governmental agency is a combination of both health and education —the providing of schools, and students, for the educating of persons in all the divisions of necessary health service. Once again, the job is a communital, rather than a federal, one. But, it is beyond the capability of all too many communities, especially in respect of motivating spirit and promotive work. That is why the 1953 drive of the American Red Cross has had to be extended because it had raised but 68 percent of the objective fund.

Federal guidance may help in all the welfare work that communities should do. Federal assistance may be necessary in many instances. Those are why the job of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is not only very big and very important but also very difficult. It must not be left to go it alone.

Pan-American Possibilities

Pan-American Day, last week, had much more significance than usual for those in the United States who believe that more attention in the direction of constructing one world should be given to the Western Hemisphere. That area offers a better opportunity and a greater desirability for unity than are to be found even in any one continent of the Eastern Hemisphere. Hence it is encouraging to know that, having several weeks ago, selected a special representative to make an economic study on the other side of the Atlantic, President Eisenhower, as a part of his commendable recognition of the purpose of the day, made ready to send a personal ambassador on a goodwill and factfinding tour of the Americas. It is particularly pleasing that he assured the hemisphere that voluntary cooperation, not compulsion, would be the basis of his policies, urging the other members of the Pan-American Union to think and work together.

The Western Hemisphere should be one world, from pole to pole. The biggest job in that achievement lies to the southward, because of the differences in cultural backgrounds and traditions. It is for that reason that the President's ambassador will first visit a number of the Latin-American nations. The possibilities of developing unity of purpose and action are far better today than they were when hemispheric solidarity was advocated by Simon Bolivar more than a century and a quarter ago. Now, as then, political consolidation is not a part of the movement. But, the creation and development of a closely knit industrial-commercial entity and a close community of understanding are today far more important and necessary than in Bolivar's day of political threats from the Old World. And that is equally true with reference to cooperation with Canada—and much more easy of achievement.

With reference to the Western Hemisphere as much, at least, as to other areas, the proposal by the Secretary of State that the governmental Point 4 program of technical aid be gradually succeeded by private undertakings on the part of industries and institutions should be given all possible promotion by United States business —and should get adequate, appropriate attention in the contemplated reorganization of the Department of Commerce. Aid can be teamed most effectively with trade if the job is given the proper objective consideration. Here again it is essential that differences in philosophies be recognized and accepted. The growth of industry and commerce in Latin America over the past decade has brought better things to many of its peoples. But, it has also made it possible for political subversives to foment trouble among those who feel that the concomitant increase in prices makes the "higher standard of living" cost too much.

There is particular wisdom in President Eisenhower's promise that United States ideas are not going to be forced upon any other people of the hemisphere.

For the Bookshelf

ORGANIZING FOR DEFENSE PRODUCTION. RELIEVING THE ENGINEERING SHORTAGE. A.M.A. Manufacturing Management Series, No. 201. Paper; 42 pages, 6x9 in. New York: American Management Association. $1.25.

These are the reports of two panel sessions of the management group in November, 1951. They have a double value at this time. Primarily, they have to do with problems which are still more important than they are generally recognized to be. They are no less helpful in those problems for the reason that they provide an excellent hindsight area in which to train for the foresight which still is necessary.

There is much to be learned on both subjects dealt with in this pamphlet. There is much in it worth learning in that connection.

APPLIED INORGANIC ANALYSIS. By the late W. F. Hillabrand and the late G. E. F. Lundell. Second edition revised by G. E. F. Lundell, H. A. Bright and J. I. Hoffman. Cloth; 1,034 pages, 6 x 9 in. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $15.

This detailed book on analysis and analytical methods, which has special reference to the analysis of metals, minerals and rocks, has been revised in its second edition by the addition of new material to some of the chapters and the deletion of obsolete data. Special features of this edition, as in the first, are methods of separation and determination, rather than methods applicable solely to essentially pure salts.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

emergency in most of Texas, and in some areas of the bordering states of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Louisiana, where it has greatly reduced cotton yield.

Harry Caldwell, master of the North Carolina State Grange, is again serving as chairman of the advisory committee this year, and Harry S. Baker of the Producers Cotton Oil Company, Fresno, Calif., has been elected vice-chairman.

IMC Exiting

The International Materials Conference is rapidly passing out of the picture and will be completely liquidated in a matter of a few weeks. The dissolution of the sulphur committee, scheduled for April 30, leaves the agency with only the committee on nickel and molybdenum still in existence. The remaining members of the staff have been alerted to plan for fairly prompt liquidation.

Created in February, 1951, under State Department sponsorship, the IMC became a center of controversy in congress last spring. Some legislators charged that the international allocation was needlessly curtailing the quantities of material available to American industry. As a consequence, the agency was forced to modify its agreements to permit purchases of the unused portion of a country's quota by consumers in other countries whose quotas were filled.

A gradual liquidation of the agency has been in process for some time. Starting early last year, IMC stopped allocations successively of zinc, cobalt, tungsten, copper and, last March 1, sulphur. The allocations had only the force of recommendations to the participating governments, and depended on action of the individual governments to become effective. Most all of the countries attempted to adhere to the recommendations of the committees.

Corn Insect Research Enlarging

Federal corn insect research, which until now has been largely concentrated on ways to control the European corn borer and the corn earworm, is to be changed to give emphasis to the control of all major corn pests and to dovetail with similar research by the states and other agencies. Stations for studying the different corn insects will be located in at least seven different states.

Although the corn earworm is considered to be the major corn pest in certain sections of the corn belt, the corn borer is more widespread and also does a major share of damage. Last year, the borer destroyed an estimated 53,00,000 bushels of this important feed crop, which meant a monetary loss to farmers, on the basis of December 15 prices, of about $77,000,000. In 1951, the borer destroyed about 36,000,000 bushels.

J. S. Ingram, who received the USDA's Superior Service Award of 1952 for his research on sugar cane insects, is in charge of the department's revised corn insect research. With state research work increasing and becoming more complicated, coordination of federal and state investigational work is imperative to cover problems more thoroughly and to prevent duplication of effort.

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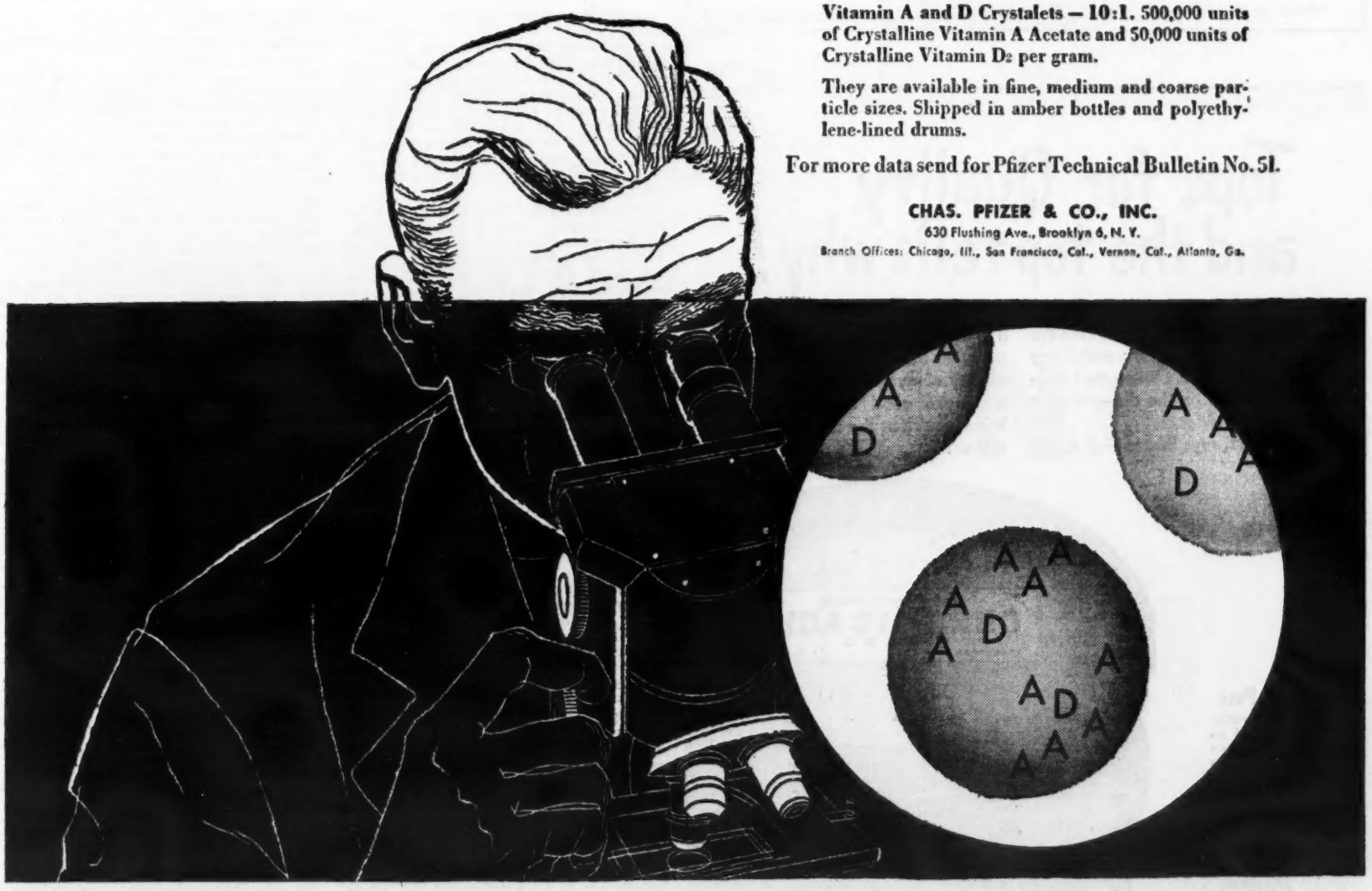

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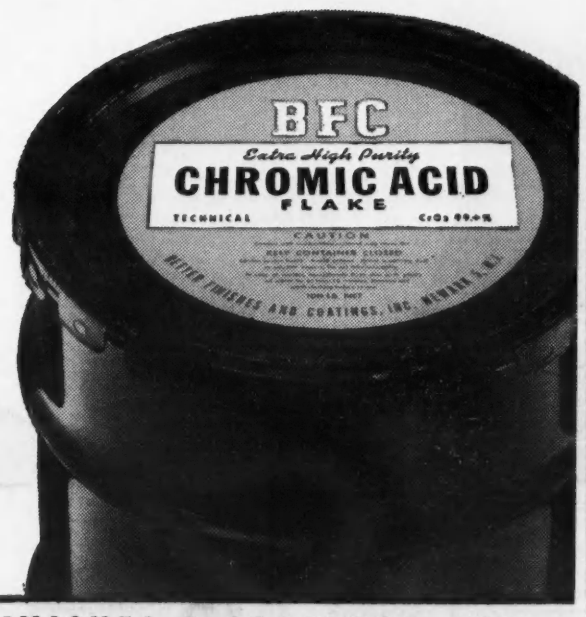

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Heavy Chemicals

Index declined to 97.24 last week from 97.38 (revised) in the preceding period. Depression in the London metal market was reflected in lower lead prices at New York and St. Louis. Continued absence of important buying interest resulted in lower prices for quicksilver. The plunge downward in metallic tin brought about lower quotations for the various tin salts, including potassium stannate and sodium stannate. Oxalic acid was advanced in price to cover increased producing costs, the upward revision was the first recorded since January, 1952.

Overall demand for heavy chemicals was well sustained over the past week. Aside from nickel salts, supply conditions were favorable for both immediate and future shipments. According to producers, any upward revision in sulphuric acid prices will probably be made in June as many contract renewals take place during that month. No more revisions in copper chemicals are expected unless there is a decisive change in the price of the metal. Shipments of caustic soda, chlorine and soda ash continued steady. A slight increase in potassium carbonate production is expected to reach the market this week. Agricultural interest is gaining in copper sulphate although there is no corresponding expansion in sales. A producer of sodium cyanide solution, dry basis, will advance the price on May 1.

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 91.5 percent for the week ending April 11, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 92.1R in the preceding week and 90.9 in the corresponding week in 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammoniacal Liquor—February production amounted to 3,910,195 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines. January output was 4,187,308 pounds and in February last year 3,980,103 pounds were made. Sales during February totaled 2,431,364 pounds, compared with 2,650,819 in January and 2,949,550 in February 1952. Stocks on February 28 were 2,303,717 pounds, against 2,254,935 on January 31 and 2,593,789 pounds at the close of February 1952.

Calcium Carbide—Fair demand is being satisfied readily from producers' stocks. January production was placed at 65,788 tons, compared with 61,903 in December and 72,178 tons in January 1952. Total production last year was 703,360 tons, against 775,284 during 1951.

Chlorine—Stocks have given no indication of becoming tight so far this month. Steady demand has been leveled off by current production and suppliers have been able to offer immediate and forward shipments at current prices.

Cobalt Hydrate — January production was placed at 18,739 pounds gross weight by the Bureau of Mines. Shipments amounted to 12,096 pounds and stocks on January 31 were 16,523 pounds at plants of refiners or processors.

Copper Sulphate — No appreciable increase in sales for agriculture could be noted last week although there appeared to be quite a lot of inquiry. Shipments for industrial use were of the same steady dimensions previously noted. The export market was quiet with no important additional sales reported. The absence of withdrawals for agriculture has allowed supplies to increase while the market's price structure has remained definitely firm.

Glauber's Salt—Supply conditions have shown some improvement although demand has been broad enough to prevent excessive stock accumulations. January production amounted to 18,420 tons, compared with 16,346 in December and 15,564 tons in January 1952.

Phosphorus Compounds—Stocks of oxychloride are meeting current requirements without difficulty. January output was placed at 1,178 tons, compared with 1,100 in the preceding month and 1,205 tons in January 1952. Production of trichloride in January was 854 tons, against 934 in December and 944 tons in January last year.

Potash, Caustic—Production continued to find a steady seasonal outlet and producers stated the market was in a fair state of balance. Shipments remained available for prompt or future at former prices.

Potassium Carbonate—Although output for April has been entirely sold by some of the producers, demand for glass plant use did not appear quite as urgent as noted earlier in the year. A slight increase in production is expected to reach the market this week.

Potassium Chlorate—Stocks not excessive but available for immediate shipment at the former price. Match factories are confining purchases chiefly to current wants.

Potassium Stannate — Priced lower at 70.6c. per pound. The market was adjusted to the late decline in tin metal at 95c. per tin metal at 95c. per pound.

Soda Ash—Demand active with buyers taking on stocks prior to the price advance scheduled for May 1. Maintenance of production has kept the market in adequate supply to meet requirements.

Soda, Caustic—Shipments have been well maintained so far this month and in producing quarters, it was stated that the tonnage movement will compare favorably with March. Supply conditions continue comfortable.

Sodium Chlorate—Market position remained firm with demand slanting toward expansion. January production amounted to 3,688 tons, compared with 3,726 for the preceding month and 3,312 tons in January last year. Total production for 1952 was 40,204 tons, against 33,341 in 1951.

Sodium Phosphates—Meta production in January amounted to 4,219 tons, compared with 3,950 in December and 4,775 in January 1951. Output of tetra was 8,806 tons in January, against 7,010 in the preceding month and 5,233 tons in January last year. Production of acid pyro amounted to 880 tons in January, compared with 884 in December and 1,076 in January 1952. Tripoly showed 37,973 tons in January, against 31,487 in the previous month and 25,644 tons in January last year. Total production of tripoly during 1952 was 369,590 tons, compared with 331,475 in 1951.

Sodium Stannate—Priced lower at 62.6c. to 66.9c. per pound, depending upon quantity. The downward revision was made possible by the lower quotation named for tin. This is one of the most active of the tin based chemicals at present with stocks ample to meet requirements. The current price is based on tin metal at 99c. per pound.

Tin Chemicals—Priced lower on account of the decline in the metal. The breakdown shows chloride stannous anhydrous at 91c. to $1.09 per pound, oxide $1.05 to $1.06, sulphate stannous 96c. to 98c. and tetrachloride anhydrous 79c. to 80c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works. Above prices are based on metallic tin at 99c. per pound.

Acids

Acetic—Demand for glacial was described as steady with producers holding prices firm at the former level. Soft spots were confined to resellers where the desire for business in a few areas was secured at the expense of prices. Supply conditions remained comfortable.

Hydrochloric—Showed a better state of balance between demand and supply. The call for prompt shipments continued good with the movement so far comparing favorably with March.

Oxalic—Priced higher in order to cover increased producing costs. Demand has shown some improvement but not enough to impair the favorable supply position. Carlots are now 16½c. per pound, 10,000 pound lots 16¾c. and smaller quantities 17¾c. per pound, f.o.b. the works.

Phosphoric—Demand continued good with supply situation comfortable. January production established a new high

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, oxalic, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Lead, ½c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 3.40c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $4 per flask.
Sodium stannate, 3.40c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 7½c. per lb.
Metal, 12c. per lb.
Oxide, 18c. per lb.
Sulphate, 10c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 18, 1952
97.24	97.38*	94.86	97.69

* Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

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monthly record. The total showed 207,118 tons including 108,774 tons made from phosphorus and 98,344 from phosphate rock. The December total was revised to 176,929 tons and in January last year 151,922 tons were produced.

Sulphuric—Market position continued firm with demand active and stocks fully sufficient to level off requirements. The late advance in the price of sulphur has given the impression that an increase in acid prices may materialize. While there is no definite time set for a price revision, the trade has picked June as the most likely month.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary production in January was 89,895 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Heavy rains and melting snow partially restored the dwindling water supply in the drought stricken areas of the Pacific Northwest resulting in more power available to the primary aluminum reduction plants. Relaxing of power restrictions was reflected in the increased production of about 8 percent over December.

Net imports for 1952 of metals and alloys in ingot, slab and crude form totaled 126,866 short tons. Of this total Canada supplied 91 percent. Power reductions due to low water conditions during the last four months of 1952 resulted in considerable loss in production. In order to fulfill supply commitments to both the military program and civilian needs, the United Kingdom was requested to divert additional tonnages of pig aluminum from Canada to the United States during the first quarter of 1953. It was hoped that arrangements similar to those made in September for the last quarter of 1952 (at which time 77,000,000 pounds were made available) could be formulated.

Antimony—Smelter production of antimony in January decreased sharply, as compared with December, 1952, totalling 870 short tons, or 18 percent under the 1,064 tons in December, according to the Bureau of Mines. Mine output increased from 9 tons in December to 12 tons in January.

Industrial consumption amounted to 1,243 short tons during January, or an increase of 26 percent over the 986 tons consumed in the preceding month.

Stocks held by producers and dealers on January 31 decreased 12 percent from the 3,492 short tons reported on hand January 1. Stocks held by consumers and dealers remained virtually unchanged at 4,125 tons on hand at the beginning of January and 4,181 tons on hand at the end of the month.

Imports during January were the lowest recorded since the monthly canvass was initiated in January 1951, and amounted to only 713 short tons. Of the total imported, 63 percent was in the form of ore and concentrates, 18 percent in the form of metal, 17 percent in the form of oxide and 2 percent in the form of sulphide. For the fourth consecutive month there were no exports of ore and metal.

Chromite—Despite a drop in the use of metallurgical grade chromite (used in the manufacture of ferro-alloys and alloy steels), the combined consumption of all grades of chromite during January increased 4 percent over December, 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Metallurgical consumption decreased 5 percent but refractory use rose 21 percent and chemical use 6 percent over the previous month. Production of chromium chemicals in January totaled 8,837 short tons. Consumption of chromium metallurgical products (ferrochromium, briquets, metal, Chrom-X, Chrom Sil-X, and low-carbon ferrochrome silicon) was 5 percent greater in January than in December. Stocks of these products held by consumers on January 31 totaled 21,790 short tons, and those held by producers totaled 11,293 tons.

For domestic chromite delivered to Grants Pass, Oregon, the General Services Administration offers $115 for lump ore and $110 for fines and concentrates containing 48 percent CR_2O_3 and having a CR/Fo ratio of 3.1. Of the total imports 48 percent originated in the Philippines. Southern Rhodesia supplied 41 percent of the metallurgical ore; Turkey 21 percent; the Philippines 16 percent; the Union of South Africa 13 percent, and Cuba and Greece the remaining 9 percent. The Philippines shipped 86 percent of the refractory ore, Cuba 12 percent, and the Union of South Africa and India the remaining 2 percent. All chemical ore came from the Union of South Africa.

Copper—Intake of secondary copper, scrap, more than doubled last month—the first full month following the end of Government price controls on the scrap market. Mine production of copper was off slightly on an average daily output basis, while refined copper deliveries to fabricators increased, the Copper Institute announced. Scrap intake jumped to 17,719 tons in March from 8,481 tons in February, when scrap price ceilings were abolished, and compared with 3,501 tons in January. The latest total was the largest for any month in more than two years. Primary or mine production of crude copper at 82,213 tons last month compared with 75,172 tons in the shorter month of February, but average production eased to 2,652 tons a calendar day in March from February's 2,685 tons. Daily production in January averaged 2,520 tons.

Refined copper output increased to 112,016 tons in March from 101,538 tons the previous month. Producers delivered 133,462 tons of copper to fabricators in March, compared with 117,204 tons in February. Stocks of copper in producers' hands declined to 55,807 tons from 60,944 during March. Mine production of copper outside the United States amounted to 120,006 tons in March, compared with 118,589 tons the previous month. Secondary production was off sharply to 583 tons from February's 1,240, while deliveries of refined copper to fabricators aggregated 71,420 tons in March against 65,195 tons in February. Refined stocks outside this country increased to 133,267 tons from 122,223 during March.

Lead—Trading quiet and rather spotty with buyers in most instances inclined to

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await new developments. Limited sales reported for April and occasional bookings for May. The fact that future shipments were offered fractionally under the spot price did not encourage building up consumer inventories. Prices in London were irregular with a slant downward. At the close of the week, the price was lowered to 12½c. New York and 12.30c. per pound at St. Louis.

Quicksilver—Spot was available at lower prices last week with buyers still reluctant to take on stocks. At the close, there were sellers of round lots at $195 per flask and smaller quantities at $197 to $200.

San Francisco.—Practically no change was noted on the local market with buying interest quiet over the week. Price quotations were unchanged at $203 per flask, and slightly less for small lots.

Tin—Market again displayed weakness with prices touching a new low mark for the year. Buying interest was not accentuated to any extensive dimensions with prospects favoring a slow demand until the market shows more signs of stability. The markets at London and Singapore continued uncertain with the downward trend of prices occasionally interrupted by temporary recoveries. In the late trading last week 99½c. per pound named for spot grade A material in the domestic market.

Zinc—Stocks of slab zinc at the beginning of March were placed at 93,664 tons by the American Zinc Institute. Production during March amounted to 83,485 tons. Domestic shipments were 72,388 tons, export and drawback 1,315, government account),502 making total shipments 77,285 tons, leaving stocks on March 31 at 99,864 tons, compared with 93,664 on February 28. Unfilled orders at the close of March totaled 54,524 tons. Daily average production in March was 2,693 tons, against 2,746 during February and a daily average over 1952 of 2,627 tons. Production of prime western in March amounted to 42,009 tons and stocks at the close of that month were 56,728 tons.

Copper From Foreign Ores On Open End Export Quota

An open end export quota has been established for the second quarter of this year for refined copper produced from foreign ores, concentrates, blister or scrap, the Office of International Trade announced April 18.

The agency explained that exports under open end quota may include refinery shapes produced by refineries where foreign and domestic ores have been commingled, and where an equivalent amount of foreign ores and concentrates have been smelted and refined into refinery shapes to replace a commingled copper being exported.

OIT said that within certain limitations applications for export of refined copper produced from domestic ores and concentrates will also be considered. Approval of such applications will be limited to those cases where the copper refinery shapes have been produced by the fire-refining processes, or if they are of electrolytic copper, the applicant is able to show that the material cannot be disposed of in the domestic market.

Applications to export refined copper may be filed at any time and no longer need to be accompanied by NPAF Form 83, since NPA Order 16 has been amended to eliminate that requirement. In another announcement, OIT said that a second export quota of 4,000 short tons has been established for copper scrap and copper base alloy scrap, and that it had been authorized to license an additional 1,000 short tons of No. 1 scrap and brass mill scrap. A quota of 1,000 short tons has been established for copper base alloy in ingot form.

Cyanamid Names Three

Three new appointments at American Cyanamid Company's plant now under construction near New Orleans, La., have been announced. They are:—F. R. Keller, assistant chief plant engineer; T. S. Button, senior mechanical engineer; and L. T. Loughridge, utilities superintendent.

Sulphuric Acid, Oleum Production Starts Up at Plant in Venezuela

Quimica Tapa-Tapa, Maracay, Venezuela, has announced that its facility, said to be the first sulphuric acid and oleum plant in Venezuela, has just begun operations. The plant will produce fifteen tons a day, the company said.

Lead Industries Ass'n Elects Haffner President

J. B. Haffner, vice-president and general manager of Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company, Kellogg, Idaho, has been elected president of the Lead Industries Association. Mr. Haffner succeeds Felix E. Wormser, vice-president of St. Joseph Lead Company, New York, who has been nominated by President Eisenhower to become Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Mineral Resources.

Trade Briefs

Will H. Shearon, jr., has been named managing editor of the American Chemical Society, monthly, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.*

George I. Rounds, Industrial Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, discussed the use of rayon fabrics in tire manufacture at the monthly luncheon of the Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland.

Continental Can Company has received a citation from the Secretary of the Treasury for more than doubling its employee payroll savings plan for the purchase of defense bonds.

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Ethyl Acetate Handling Data Published by MCA

Safety rules and regulations for handling, storing and shipping of ethyl acetate are described in detail in a new safety data sheet, SD-51, published by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

The sheet points out that while ethyl acetate is classified by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a "flammable liquid," and its vapors, when mixed with air, are likely to produce explosions when ignited, the material can be handled with safety if employees are properly educated and are familiar with its hazards. The publication also includes ICC regulations regarding loading and unloading and first-aid procedures to be followed in case of exposure to excessive vapors or excessive contact with skin. Copies may be obtained for twenty-five cents from the association at 246 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C.

Nickel From Jap Stocks Not Charged to Allocation

Nickel purchased by American consumers from the 511.5 metric tons made available by Japan, according to a recent International Materials Conference announcement, may be used without charging it against the consumer's normal monthly allocation of nickel, the National Production Authority has announced.

NPA officials emphasized, however, that any such nickel will be subject to existing end-use controls, making it plain that it can be used in addition to second quarter allocations already issued for permitted purposes.

This nickel, which was shipped to Japan from New Caledonia, has been refined into nickel metal and is available for importation into the United States during the second quarter of 1953. The metal is in excess of the second quarter quota announced by the International Materials Conference.

Freeport Appoints Black

Peter Black has been appointed assistant to the president of the Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, Langbourne M. Williams, president, has announced. Mr. Black was until recently assistant to the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization

Food Machinery Acquires Control Of Varley Pumps & Engineering

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose Calif., has announced that it has acquired controlling interest in Varley Pumps & Engineering, Ltd., of Brentford, Middlesex, England. The English firm produces gear-type pumps used principally for pressure lubrication service for circulating machine tool coolants, and on tank trucks for unloading gasoline.

Sun Starts Retirement Plan

Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has instituted a retirement plan which is retroactive to January 1, 1952. Anyone regularly employed by the corporation in the United States is eligible if he has completed three years of continuous service and has reached the age of thirty. Nothing is deducted from the employee's pay-check for the plan; Sun pays the entire cost.

Fulton Bag Shifts Ryan, Kerr

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has announced that Jack F. Ryan has been transferred to St. Louis, Mo., where he will be in charge of the company's Multiwall Paper Bag Division. Mr. Ryan had previously served as assistant manager in Denver, Colo. The company has also announced the appointment of Kenneth R. Kerr as assistant manager of the Denver throughout the Rocky Mountain states plant. Mr. Kerr had represented Fulton since joining the company in 1945.

Freight Car Data Published

The Marshall Railway Equipment Corporation, New York, has published a thesis by C. Richard Marshall, assistant to the company's president, on "Economics of Freight Car Construction." A condensed version of the booklet is being published and will be offered to interested persons who contact the company at 50 Church street, New York 7.

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ACS Appoints Dr. Pitzer To NBS Evaluating Group

Dr. Kenneth S. Pitzer, dean of the college of chemistry at the University of California and former director of the research division of the Atomic Energy Commission, has been appointed to represent the American Chemical Society on a committee to evaluate the National Bureau of Standards, it has been announced by Dr. Farrington Daniels, president of the society.

Dr. Pitzer directed the Atomic Energy Commission's research program in the physical sciences and supervised the production and distribution of radioactive isotopes from January, 1949, to June, 1951. During World War II, he was technical director of the Maryland Research Laboratory of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which supervised the development and construction of mechanical devices for the Office of Strategic Services.

Hercules Cellulose Dept. Position Goes to Jones

E. Langford Jones has been named sales manager of the Virginia cellulose department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. In his new capacity Mr. Jones will be in charge of the sales of chemical cotton.

Mr. Jones, who joined Hercules in 1939, started his career as a chemist at the department's plant in Hopewell, Va. After serving as operating supervisor and chief chemist of this plant, he was transferred to Wilmington in 1950, to the department's sales division. For the past year he had been sales supervisor for the department.

Moore Announces New Non-Combustible Solvents

"Cineclene, M-5 Solvent"; "Oxylene, M-6 Solvent," and "Furfasol, M-17 Solvent" comprise a group of non-combustible safety solvent products now offered by John B. Moore Corporation, Nutley, N. J. Intended to replace carbon tetrachloride in specialized fields of cleaning, these products are said to be of interest to safety engineers and process men because of comparatively low toxicity and high product efficiency. All three are close to carbon tetrachloride in speed of evaporation. None contain petroleum hydrocarbons.

Bids Wanted

Acid, chromic, 12,400 lbs., Contracting Officer, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, N. Y., N. Y., inv. 149, Apr. 28.

Alum, 50 tons, ground, for treatment of potable water, Supply Officer, Phila. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., inv. 151/7032/53, Apr. 27.

Carbon Tetrachloride, 20 55-gal. dms., General Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, P.O. Box 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y., inv. NY-3J-46067, Apr. 27.

Chemicals, misc., 1,300 lbs. potassium nitrate, 28,618 lbs. potassium bicarbonate, inv. 145, Apr. 27; 12,300 lbs. potassium nitrate, inv. 149, Apr. 28, Contracting Officer, N. Y. Chemical Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.; 600 ozs. potassium gold cyanide, 67%, inv. 244, Apr. 23, Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.; 220 100-lb. bgs., di-sodium phosphate, anhydrous, inv. 113, Apr. 24, Procurement Branch, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arsenal, Ark.; 1,008 bots. almond oil, 432 bots. burrows solution tablets, 1,560 bots. xylol, 192 bots. caramel, inv. A-537, Apr. 22, Contracting Officer, Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vet. Adm. Bldg., Wash. 25, D. C.; 43,000 lbs. quebracho tannin, inv. 1474, Apr. 29, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

De-icing Fluid, 183,441 gals, anti-icing isopropyl alcohol, spec. MIL-F-5566, inv. 870, May 1; 178,292 gals. fluid, de-icing and de-frosting, spec. 3609, inv. 869, Apr. 30, Contracting Officer, Topeka AF Depot, Topeka, Kans.

Drugs, misc., 1,440 1-lb. bots. agar, 192 1-lb. bots. brain heart infusion, 192 1-lb. bots. desoxycholate agar, 312 1-lb. bots. desoxycholate-citrate agar, 480 1-lb. bots. endamoeba medium, 144 1-lb. bots. endo agar, 240 1-lb. bots. casin methylene blue agar, inv. 1284, Apr. 27; 360 1-lb. bots. agar, 50 cc bots. potassium tellurite blood solution, 576 5-gm. bots. salacin, 288 1-lb. bots. medium thio glycollate fluid, 264 1-lb. bots. tryptone glucose extract agar, inv. 1270, Apr. 24; 19,920 pkgs. diphtheria toxin, 2,400 bots. diphtheria toxoid, 800 bots. scarlet fever, streptococcus toxin, 7,200 pkgs. tuberculin tests, 5,200 pkgs. same, inv. 1288, Apr. 28; 10,500 bots insulin injection, 18,500 bots. same, 29,000 bots. same, 1,372,800 bots. penicillin crystalline, inv. 1285, Apr. 27; 27,864 bxs. of six 5 cc pentobarbital sodium injections, 200,640 cns. of 25 2¼ cc procaine hydrochloride cartridges with epinephrine, inv. 807-N, Apr. 24; 432 ¼-oz. bots. thimerosal solution, 51,288 1-pt. bots. thimerosal, 1,296 1-pt. bots. thimerosal solution, 51,288 1-pt. bots. thimerosal tincture, 5,328 1-gal. bots same, 7,200 1-lb. jars water soluble ointment base, 12,000 1-lb. jars tar compound ointment base, 12,000 1-lb. jars tar compound ointment, 5,760 bxs. of six ⅛-oz. tertacain ophthalmic ointment, 5,760 bxs. of 12 same, 248,832 1-oz. tubes tetracaine ointment, inv. 815-N, Apr. 24; 200,000 pkgs. smallpox vaccine, inv. 1289, Apr. 28, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Ammonium chloride, 504 bots., 460 cns. denatured alcohol, 504 bots. calcium chloride, 1,152 bots. ethyl chloride, 96 dms. cresylic solution, 552 1-lb. bots. cresol, inv. A-535, Apr. 22, 708 bots. morphine sulphate tablets, 156 bots. oleovitamin A capsules, 1,344 bots. oleavitamin A and D capsules, 168 bots. thiamine hydrochloride tablets, 1,152 bots. thyroid tablets, 240 bots. nicotinamide tablets, 480 bots. phenobarbital tablets, 4,752 bots. sterile bone wax, inv. A-547, Chief of Procurement Div., Supply Service, Veterans Adm. Bldg., Wash. 25, D. C.

Gas, 305,000 gals. butane gas, 5,280 gals. propane gas, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex., inv. FW-25448, May 7.

Insecticide, 38,900 gals. spray, inv. 1456, May 1, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 East 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.; 3,000 gals. water emulsion concentrate, containing 25% DDT, shrubbery and tree-spraying, inv. 16491-B, Apr. 23, Trees & Parking Div., District of Columbia Government, Purchasing Div., Room 404, Penn Ave., N.W., Wash. 1, D. C.

Orthodichlorobenzene, 10,000 gals., or 103,400 lbs., Contracting Officer, Ogden Air Force Material Area, Hill AFB, Utah, inv. 142, Apr. 27.

Paint, 25,100 gals. interior enamel, 7,000 gals. synthetic enamel, inv. B-54, 518, May 1; 191,000 gals. cellulose nitrate dope and lacquer, inv. 520, Apr. 29, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 96 1-gal. cns. gloss enamel, synthetic, air drying, class A, color red to match color number Fed. Spec. TT-C-595, inv. 27148, Apr. 29, Contracting Officer, Fed. Supply Service, Gen. Services Adm., 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.; 1,650 gals. in 55-gal dms. thinner, all purpose, inv. 692, Apr. 24, Contracting Officer, Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Phila. 37, Pa.

Pumice, 2,160 ¼ lb. bots. Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn 1, N. Y., inv. 1281, Apr. 27.

Wax, 80,300 lbs. paraffin, Contracting Officer, Chemical Procurement Corps, 160 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y., inv. 146, Apr. 28.

X-ray powder, 14,016 1-gal. pkgs. rapid type X-ray developing powder, 2,838 5-gal. pkgs. same, 7,644 5-gal. pkgs. X-ray fixing powder, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y., inv. 796-N, Apr. 29.

Trade Briefs

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company has purchased twenty-two acres of property adjacent to its plant in Portland, Ore., for future use.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced that James R. Bowers has joined the engineering department as a draftsman.

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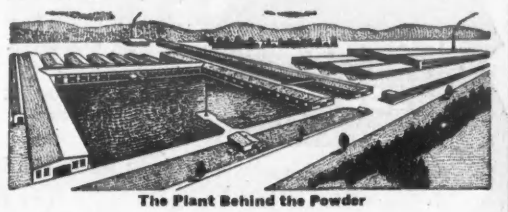

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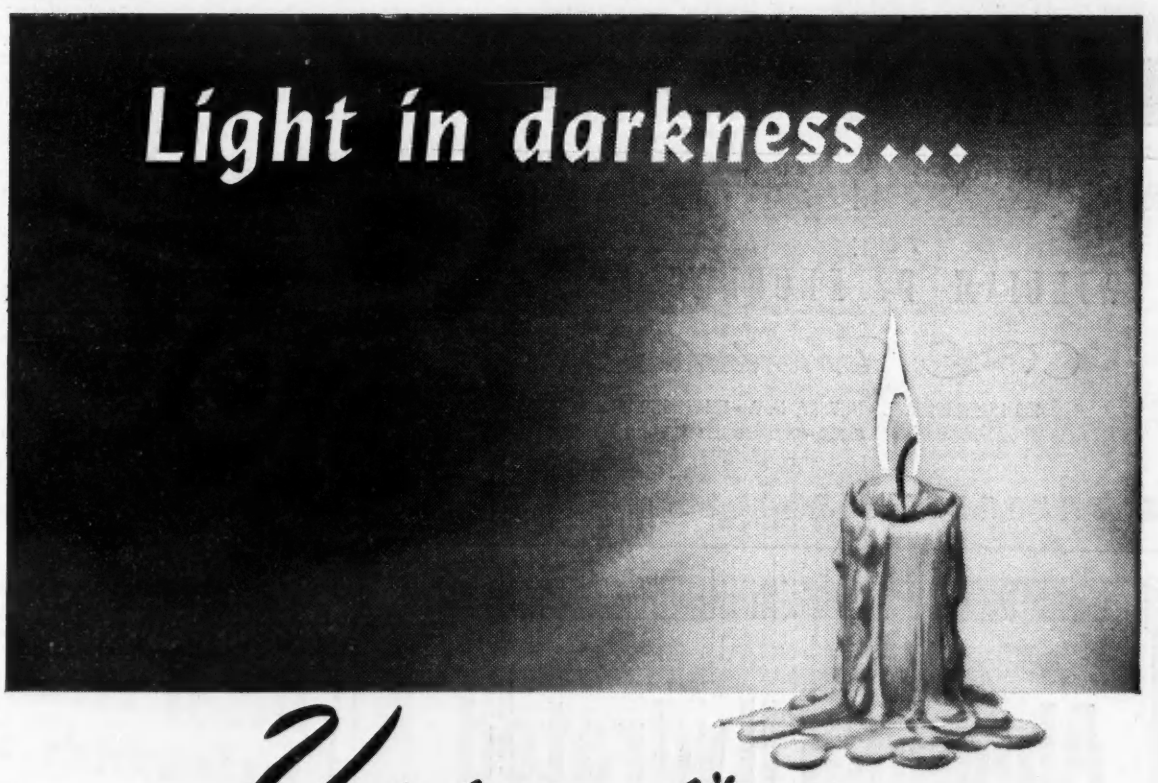

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Calcium Carbonate Line Increase Told by Witco

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has announced the addition of "Witcarb RC" to its line of "Witcarbs." A new, coated, ultrafine calcium carbonate, the material is now available in commercial quantities for the rubber industry.

The product is said to be characterized by easy dispersion without special handling. Its use, according to Witco, results in improved quality where dispersion problems occur and the elimination of master batching. The material does not retard cure and has essentially the same qualities as the uncoated ultrafine "Witcarb," according to the company.

At the same time the company announced that it is offering copies of an article, entitled, "Metallic Soaps as Gelling Agents for Plastigels," by K. Parker and L. Tritsch, of Witco. Copies may be obtained from the company at 260 Madison avenue, New York 16.

Solvent Development Told By Rohm & Haas Company

Dimethylformamide, described as a new solvent with interesting applications in the chemical process, textile, paint and other industries, is now available in drum and tankcar quantities, according to Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. This solvent will dissolve a variety of materials such as synthetic and natural resins, inorganic salts and gases, the producer said, recommending it for use in the purification of acetylene, as a solvent medium for organic reactions, as a solvent for acrylonitrile polymers and for solvent extraction processes where a high degree of selectivity is required.

Organic Chemicals Data Offered

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the availability of its new catalog, "Organic Chemicals." The brochure devotes almost 100 pages to the properties, specifications, and applications of the company's solvents, industrial chemicals, resins, and plastics. There is a full section describing the facilities of its technical service laboratory in Union, N. J. A special section describes anhydrous ammonia fertilizers as well as agricultural chemicals distributed through its Julius Hyman & Co Division. Copies of the catalog can be secured at any of the Shell Chemical sales offices.

Bank Post to Edgerton

Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton was sworn in as chairman of the board of directors of the Export-Import Bank April 7. He succeeds Herbert E. Gaston, who served as chairman during the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations.

Trade Briefs

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced that William Gebrian has joined the process study group as a chemical engineer.

Chemit Company, Franklin Square, L. I., has added Arnold Starr to its staff as head of industrial sales development and industrial technical writing.

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Congoleum-Nairn V.-P.

Robert D. Bonney, director of manufacturing for Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearny, N. J., has been elected vice-president in charge of manufacturing and a member of the board of directors. Mr. Bonney joined the company in 1918 as chief chemist at Marcus Hook, Pa., became director of research in 1928, assistant manager of manufacturing in 1934 and director of manufacturing in 1951.

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Naugatuck Assigns Two To Research Development

Two major organizational changes in the Naugatuck Chemical Division of the United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., have been announced today by J. P. Coe, vice-president and general manager.

Dr. Earle S. Ebers, formerly sales manager of "Kralastic" and "Vibrin" resins, has been named director of research and development to replace M. G. Shepard, who has retired, while Dr. D. Lorin Schoene, formerly manager of plastics development, has been appointed to the post of assistant director of research and development.

Dr. Ebers joined United States Rubber as a research chemist in the company's general laboratories at Passaic, N. J., in 1937, and for nine years was engaged in fundamental and applied research on rubber and plastics. In 1946 he became manager of plastics development for Naugatuck Chemical, and in 1949 was appointed to the sales post he is leaving for his new assignment.

Dr. Schoene joined United States Rubber in 1939 as a chemist in the company's general laboratories. Shortly afterwards he was transferred to the Far East, where he became a group leader in chemical development concerned with the processing of natural rubber latex. In 1942 he was appointed a research chemist for Naugatuck Chemical. In 1947 Dr. Schoene was named manager of organic research for Naugatuck, and in 1951 was appointed manager of plastics development.

B-I-F Appoints Trotter

Appointment of Herman E. Trotter as Buffalo, N. Y., representative of B-I-F Industries, Providence, R. I., has been announced. Mr. Trotter will handle sales of Builders-Providence, flow meters and controllers and Omega Machine Company chemical feeders in that area. The office is at 3053 Main street. The appointee's previous experience included work as utilities security analyst with a Massachusetts insurance firm, and sales engineering training in the Providence office of B-I-F Industries.

TCMA Offers Prize for Design Of Seal in Tin Textile Schools

The Textile Chemical Manufacturers Association, seeking a fitting seal to represent the association and its membership, has offered a $100 prize for the best design submitted by students of ten textile schools. The contest, which closes April 30, was limited to those schools with student chapters of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. They are:—

Bradford Durfee Technical Institute, Clemson Textile School, Fairleigh Dickinson College, A. French Textile School, Lowell Textile Institute, New Bedford Textile Institute, School of Textiles of North Carolina State College, Philadelphia Textile Institute, Rhode Island School of Design, and Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences of New York University.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Appoints

Paul Feeger has been appointed to the Albuquerque, N. M., industrial sales engineering staff of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company. Mr. Feeger, who transferred from the firm's Denver, Colo., office, will specialize in the sales and service of products of the company's industrial and valve divisions. He will headquarter in the Honeywell office in Albuquerque.

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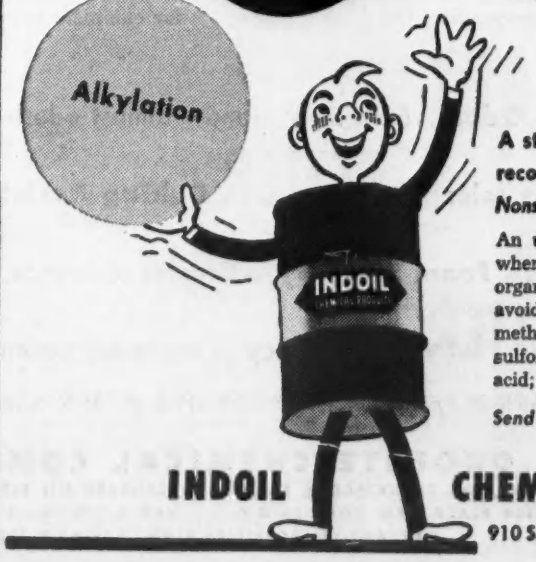

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Chemstrand Appoints Seven To Pensacola Plant Posts

Roy G. Hemminghaus, plant manager of the Chemstrand Corporation nylon manufacturing and processing factlities now under construction in Pensacola, Fla., has announced seven appointments to supervisory position in the technical section.

They are:—Dr. Clarence E. Rannefeld, Dr. Frank S. Riordan, jr., Dr. Stanley T. Rolfson, Lawson R. Hanks, jr., Geroge F. Maynard, James B. McKoy, jr., and Louis D. Scott. Dr. Rannefeld was named technical supervisor in the intermediates area and Dr. Riordan was appointed technical supervisor of quality control. Dr. Rolfson and Mr. Hanks were made technical supervisors in yarn. Mr. Maynard was appointed to the post of technical supervisor in the intermediates area and Mr. McKoy was made technical group leader in yarn. Mr. Scott was appointed technical supervisor in yarn.

Universal Publishes Hose Data

Universal Metal Hose Company has published a data book which includes information on application, temperature ranges of various types of metal and wire braided hose, dimensions, couplings, assemblies, etc.

Types of Universal flexible metal hose illustrated and described therein include seamless all-metal flexible pressure hose; interlocked suction, blower and conveyor hose; square-locked conduits and flexible spout tubing; high pressure hydraulic hose; double wire-braided hose for high pressure; single wire-braided hose for medium and low pressure, and others for special applications of vibration elimination, steam, gas stove connectors, etc. Copies of the book may be obtained by writing to A. M. Younger, sales manager of Universal, at 2133 South Kedzie avenue, Chicago 23.

Rheem Lets Office in N.Y.

Rheem Manufacturing Company has leased the entire twenty-second floor of the new twenty-three-story building now under construction at 477 Madison avenue, New York. The executive offices of the firm will occupy the floor, as will Rheem International, which administers its foreign operations.

Pioneer Pump Moves

Transfer of headquarters and sales offices of its Pioneer Pump Division to 2750 Guardian Building, Detroit, Mich., and transfer of manufacturing operations to a new plant in Paris, Ky., has been announced by J. Thomas Smith, president of Detroit Harvester Company.

Consulting Chemists Issue Book

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers has issued the silver anniversary edition of "Consulting Services." It contains four sections:—Guide and classifier, scope pages, unusual laboratory equipment and an index of members.

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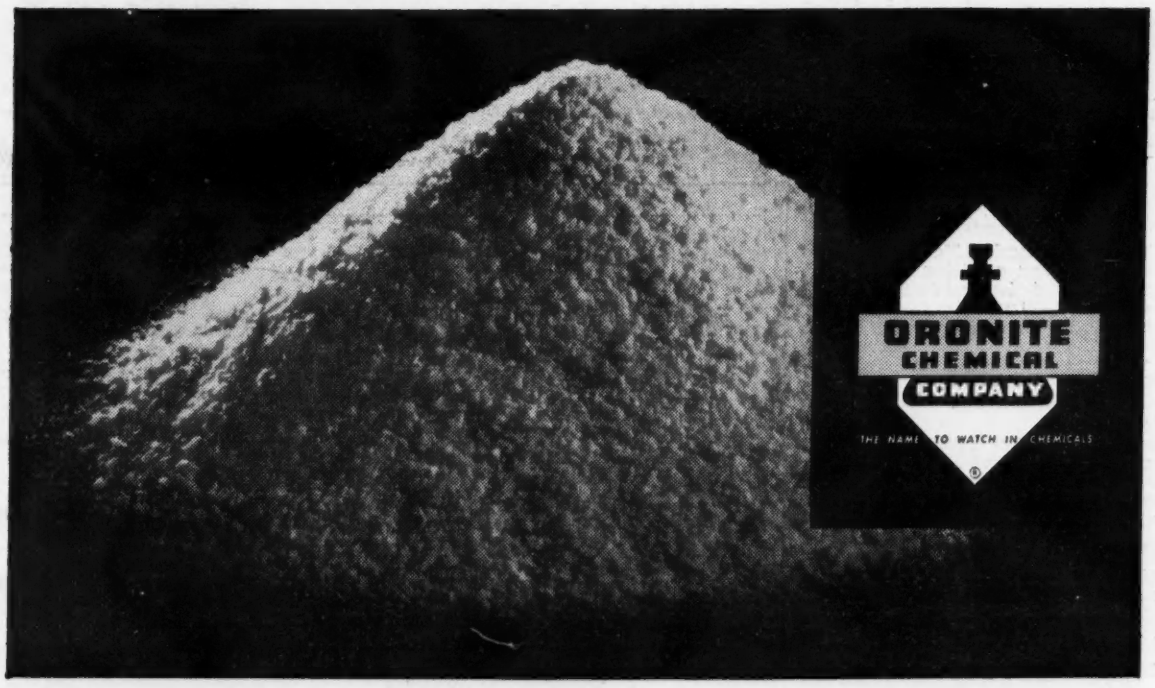

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Current Prices

—*Continued from page 33*

Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs			
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.45
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¾-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	7.70	—
Sulphate, flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.25	9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.80	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41¼
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon, (G) granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03⅛	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	03⅜-	—
500 lbs to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs. works	lb	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs works	lb.	.04⅝	—
500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs. works	lb	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum	works lb.	.23	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls.,	works lb	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb	7.25	11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb	32¼-	—

Agricultural Chemicals

Index declined slightly last week from 112.07 to 112.04. Price changes were confined to Chicago where hoof meal and tankage both dipped fractionally in price. Dried blood was barely steady and there was just about enough demand to sustain the former price of steamed bone meal. Castor pomace was relatively quiet and menhaden meal was neglected with some sales on a "when and if" basis price at time of shipment.

Demand broadened for the fertilizer chemicals. Ammonium nitrate was exceedingly scarce. Ammonium sulphate (coke-oven) was definitely short for immediate or prompt shipment. The purchase of a sizable quantity of West German sulphate by Pakistan has put a severe dent in the available supply abroad. Superphosphate stocks were not too plentifull in the local area and the scarcity for immediate shipment was quite pronounced. Triple super was definitely tight with increased production having no influence at present in easing the supply position. Contract withdrawals of domestic potassium muriate remained heavy with demand strong for immediate shipment. Buying interest in sodium nitrate continued active with sales showing seasonal expansion. Demand was broad enough to sustain the former tight position of nitrogen solutions.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia. Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 18, 1952
112.04	112.07	112.56	113.31

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—Continued in an exceedingly tight supply position under maintenance of strong demand for fertilizer use. Total imports of nitrate and mixtures over 20 percent nitrogen for the years 1952 amounted to 529,009 tons, against 342,757 tons in 1951, states the National Fertilizer Association on data compiled from reports issued by the Census Bureau and the Dept. of Commerce.

Egypt has facilities for expanding production of calcium nitrate (28,000 N) to 250,000 tons. Production in 1951 was 140,000 metric tons. As part of the electrification project at Aswan Dam, it has been proposed to build by 1957 an ammonium-nitrate plant with an annual capacity of 370,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers, which would greatly reduce the country's dependence upon imports of these materials.

Ammonium Phosphate — Total imports last year were 133,316 tons, compared with 129,516 in the preceding year, an increase of 2.9 percent, according to N.F.A.

Ammonium Sulphate—February production of coke-oven sulphate was placed at 146,509,325 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. January output was 162,857,005 pounds and in February last year 146,794,540 pounds were produced. For the calendar year to February 28, production amounted to 309,366,330 pounds, compared with 300,382,447 pounds for the same time in 1952. Sales during February were 155,469,558 pounds, against 144,994,645 in the preceding month and 168,374,898 pounds in February, 1952. Sales for the calendar year through February totaled 300,464,203 pounds, against 328,583,268 for the corresponding period last year. Stocks on February 28 were 89,905,085 pounds, compared with 98,795,191 on January 31 and 52,089,502 pounds at the close of February, 1952. The market has tightened substantially for immediate shipment under a strong demand. A sale of 75,000 tons to Pakistan was reported. This material was purchased in western Germany.

Bone Meal—Steamed domestic remained at $70 per ton, carlots, works. Demand was not very active but just about strong enough to maintain the former price.

Cyanamide—Imports last year totaled 96,195 tons, according to the NFA. In 1951 imports amounted to 68,231 tons.

Fish Meal—Menhaden remained nominal at $135.60 per ton. Some when and if sales reported at price time of shipment. Imported fish meal was priced at $135 to $140 per ton. The February production of fish meal and scrap by firms which normally account for about 91 percent of the total output amounted to 1,570 tons compared with 2,920 tons for the same period in 1952. This represents a decrease of 1,350 tons compared with February of the previous year, according to the Department of Interior. There was no production of menhaden meal in February, 1953, and none last year for that month.

Hoof Meal—Priced lower at $6.50 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. Demand has slowed down.

Phosphate Rock — Steady demand for domestic use, combined with shipments against export contracts has prevented any easement in the supply position. Low grade Florida rock was reported tighter last week. Japan was an intermittent buyer.

Potassium Muriate—Domestic contract withdrawals continued heavy while production was sustained at a level to satisfy requirements. Some of the major producers have extended current contract prices for 1953-1954. Importations of foreign muriate for 1952 totaled 296,475 tons, against 492,632 in 1951, according to N.F.A.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand remained active and fully up to the seasonal average. Supply position comfortable. N.F.A. gives imports for 1952 at 666,671 tons, compared with 725,980 in 1951.

Superphosphate—Stocks for immediate shipment tight in this area, with demand increasing. Supplies comfortable to tight in other areas. Triple exceedingly tight and firm at 91c. per unit of a-p-a, East Tampa, Florida.

Tankage—Priced lower in Chicago at $4.75 per unit of ammonia. New York quiet and unchanged at $5.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Local business the first half of this month is reportedly running behind that for the same period last year with local suppliers expecting May to be their busiest month for the current season. Demand for inorganic materials has been holding up well while the organic market has been dull. Canadian materials are expected to become more plentiful as immediate relief is expected on the tight shipping conditions which have existed. March shipments are now current with delays now extending back only to April 1. Three shipments of calcium nitrate are due to arrive this month. A price change of $1.50 per ton in bulk was announced for Ammoniated Superphosphate, resulting in a new listing of $31.50 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Quotations for blood meal and bone meal were nominal with no trading reported. Supplies of fish meal were picking up some with domestic prices $2.40-$2.45 per unit of protein, sacked, against imported meal at $2.30 per unit, sacked. Ruling prices were:—

Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$77.14 per ton, bagged, 16 20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $103.64 per ton in bags, 11 48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.03 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$4-$4.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$65-$68 per ton, imported, 1 65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$37.25 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

Interest in synthetic insecticides continued to gain without much of a corresponding increase in sales. BHC was priced at .0085c. per unit pound, with a range reported to .009c. in carlots with the market steady at the inside figure. Cottondust held at 8c. per pound after a recent recovery from 7½c. DDT appeared to be pegged at 23c. with sales of fair dimensions at that price. According to field reports, the hibernation of boll-weevils is greater than a year ago, but the extent of infestation will depend on weather conditions. According to a report from Illinois, a survey finds that more corn borers survived the mild Winter than in 1952, and conditions are similar elsewhere. In 1949 the borers destroyed 10 percent of the country's corn crop. Suppliers of natural insecticides including pyrethrum and rotenone reported a normal demand. In general, the overall outlook at present is considered favorable and there are possibilities that sales may increase materially before the end of May.

Calcium Arsenate—Bureau of the Census placed preliminary production for 1952 at 3,886 tons of commercial, compared with 20,450 tons in 1951. Lead arsenate output, including both acid and basic in 1952 was 7,144 tons, against 12,708 tons in the preceding year.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Pesticides for Formosa Bids Requested by MSA

The Central Trust of China, Taipeh, Taiwan, has issued invitation No. 196 asking suppliers to bid on furnishing list of pesticides for Formosa, to be purchased under authority of MSA procurement authorization No. 84-236-00-301-3415.

Bids are being asked on a c. and f., Keelung, Taiwan, basis, and shipments is required on or before July 15. The closing of bids is scheduled for 10:30 a.m., May 4. The bids are to be airmailed to the Central Trust of China, 96 Po Ai Road, Taipeh, Taiwan. Among the items wanted, are:—Lindande, methyl bromide, aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, toxaphene, "Niran," "Nifos T," parathion, pyrethrum extract, "Emulsifier L," "Santomerse D," "Triton x 100," "Toximul" and "Systox." Further information may be obtained by writing the Office of Small Business of the Mutual Security Agency, 806 Connecticut avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C., and asking for Mutual Security Agency Small Business Circular No. 53-174.

Short Named Chairman Of US-FAO Committee

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson has announced the appointment of Romeo E. Short, director of the Foreign Agricultural Service, as chairman of the US-FAO Interagency Committee. Mr. Short, whose appointment as director of FAS was recently announced, thus becomes the key official in the government for the day to day relationships of the United States with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

In his letter to Mr. Short, notifying him of his appointment, Secretary Benson pointed to the need for broad US participation in FAO. He said, "I wish to urge that you and the committee work with the National Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations on FAO in developing the policy of the United States government toward FAO. Keeping the American people informed of the work of FAO through these organizations, and obtaining their advice and counsel, are essential to the effectiveness and success of the organization in achieving its objectives."

Phosphate Land Rights To Be Sold in Idaho

Idaho phosphate land totalling approximately 3,322 acres will be offered for phosphate leasing by the Bureau of Land Management at a competitive bid sale to be held May 6 at 1 p.m., EST, it was announced by the Department of the Interior last week.

The lands are located approximately twelve to nineteen miles northwest of Soda Springs, Caribou County. The minimum bid is $1 per acre and the land will be offered in five units. The form for submitting bids as well as other necessary information is obtainable from the director of the bureau.

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Sorghum Advisers Urge Flexible Price Supports

Continuing the present legislative designation of grain sorghums as a non-basic agricultural commodity, with flexibility in the possible levels of price support, has been recommended to the Department of Agriculture by the special sorghums industry advisory group which met in Washington at the invitation of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson.

With specific reference to price support levels for grain sorghums, the advisory group said that they should be set at a "practical and equitable relationship to the price supports for corn and other feed grains." The development of a long-range program which will return to farmers "an equitable income," while retaining an adequate reserve position and developing sound export and domestic markets, was urged by the advisory group.

Expressing approval of the department's research work with grain sorghums, the advisory group asked that such studies be continued and strengthened wherever possible in an effort to find new uses and greater efficiency. It also suggested that the department broaden its efforts through "an intensive study" of program possibilities for the sorghum industry, including steps to widen export outlets through the facilities of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Ammonium Sulphate Plant For Pakistan Gets Designer

James P. McGee, chief engineer of the Bureau of Mines' synthesis gas branch, Morgantown, W. Va., has been appointed to advise on the design of the proposed ammonium sulphate plant which will be built at Mianwalli, West Pakistan, under the Point Four Program, it was announced last week by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay.

This plant, costing between $13,000,000 and $15,000,000, is to produce upwards of 50,000 tons of fertilizer annually. Under an agreement signed last June between Pakistan and the Technical Cooperation Administration, the United States will furnish $4,000,000 toward the cost.

The Union Chemique Belge, S. A. has the contract for designing the plant. Mr. McGee has left for Brussels to aid in the early design work. He will also evaluate cost estimates for construction and equipment and advise on awards of equipment contracts. Mr. McGee joined the Bureau of Mines as an expert in fuels technology in 1946. Previously he had been with the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Erosion Control Agent Announced by Monsanto

A synthetic soil conditioner which has been demonstrated to help control rain and wind erosion on construction sites, levees, rights-of-way and similar applications, has been reported available by the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The product, to be sold under the tradename "Bondite" soil conditioner, is designed to stablize aggregates on the soil surface to hold the seed and soil in place until vegetative cover crops germinate and become established.

Sulphur for North Africa Gets Authorization of MSA

The Mutual Security Agency has made available $400,000 for the purchase of crude sulphur for shipment to North Africa. The purchase is to be made under Procurement Authorization 64-6406-00-3067 and the contracting period ends August 31. The shipments were authorized to the North African countries as follows:—$135,000 to Algeria, $190,000 to Tunisia, and $75,000 to Morocco.

Sherritt Gordon Mines Appoints Agent to Handle Fertilizer Sales

Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd., has announced that it has made arrangements with Harrisons & Crosfield (Canada), Ltd., to handle the sale of its output of ammonium sulphate fertilizer. Sherritt Gordon estimates that its chemical metallurgical plant at Fort Saskatchewan, which is scheduled to go into production early in 1954, will produce in the neighborhood of 65,000 tons of ammonium sulphate fertilizer per year.

Chemstrand Appoints Four

Robert M. Adams, Leonard L. Millar, David K. Whittington and Arthur J. Zabinski have been appointed production supervisors for the Chemstrand Corporation's integrated nylon manufacturing center now under construction near Pensacola, Fla.

Eston Chemical Introduces 'Tronatil' Soil Conditioner

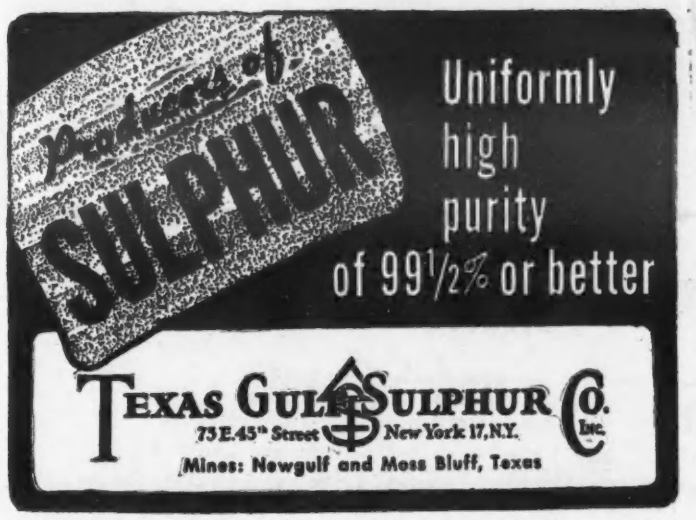
The Eston Chemical Division of the American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has announced the introduction of a new soil conditioner being marketed under the tradename of "Tronatil."

The product contains vinyl acetate-maleic anhydride copolymer resin. "Tronatil" is compounded with a special new granular type of carrier which improves the effectiveness of the product. As little as 0.28 percent "Tronatil" by weight of dry soil will condition the most stubborn clay soils, Eston said.

Trade Briefs

Charles W. Baldwin, general manager of coal chemical sales for U. S. Steel Corporation, is in Europe on a business trip.

California Spray-Chemical Corporation recently honored Wesley W. Layne and Harold D. Huntsman on completing thirty years with the company.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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices held steady in the petroleum market as all materials were available within earlier ranges and quotations showed no significant changes. Since lifting of controls on prices very few upward revisions have been made and the petroleum market index has risen .37 point. The current outlook was for a stabile price structure on all derivatives. The position of toluol remained one of very short supply, as heavy military usage took the greater percentage of current production. Many industrial consumers obtained only a portion of their requirements, and substituted more readily available materials where possible.

Demand for xylol was strong and was met from current production without any widespread tightness, but also without any surplus developing on the market. The market for high solvency naphthas showed an active demand, which was met from a well maintained production. A seasonal decline in use brought some easing in the call for liquefied petroleum gases, but no extensive shift in the market appeared.

Waxes were in a strong position following a quarter of good consumption from domestic users. Some soft spots were noted in the market for petrolatums and white mineral oils, but brought no changes in the price structure for these materials. The latest reports on crude petroleum imports showed them topping the one million a day average for the month of March. Fuel oils were steady, with the recently advanced prices for number 6 holding at Gulf and east coast ports.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.50	104.50	104.40

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol — Manufacturers of the petroleum source material reported a favorable outlook both on short and long range. A good call for the material has been received and producers were shipping close to all of their current production. The recent advances in the prices of the coal tar source material, which erased part of the price differential between this type and the petroleum derivative, will affect the situation to some extent, it was stated in the trade.

Cleaners' Naphtha—A good call for the material was reported during the week, following the trend of recent weeks during which manufacturers have noted a somewhat more active interest. Production was maintained at levels that easily accommodated all current demands, and enabled filling of most orders without delay. Trade sources felt that the current easy supply position would be maintained without significant changes over at least the next thirty days.

Rubber Solvent — The first quarter of the year showed a good demand from users of the material, trade sources stated. Most demands were met without difficulty from production levels that were adequate for industrial requirements. Manufacturers expected a continued status of ample supply during the current quarter.

Solvent Naphtha—Price schedules appeared steady in the week just past, following the trend of the past quarter. Manufacturers reported no immediate prospects for any price changes, stating that current market factors indicated a continued trend toward a stabile price structure and ample availability of the material.

Toluol—Manufacturers reported an active call for the material from industrial users. This rate of demand exceeded the amounts of material available, as military demands were high and took precedence over industrial requirements. Stocks of the material for civilian users were being shipped greater distances than during times when it was in good supply, trade sources reported, because the market was sufficiently tight to warrant paying the higher transportation charges resulting. Military purchases being used for aviation gasoline and for nitration took the greater part of current production and showed no indication of slackening in the week just past. Price schedules remained unchanged from earlier levels.

Xylol—Consumers were able to obtain all of their minimum requirements, but trade sources reported that the material held in snug balance and that very little remained in excess of current market needs. Additional demands have resulted from the tight supply situation of toluol, with some users switching to other materials. Prices have remained steady for a considerable period of time and during the past week made no moves. Trade sources stated that they expected no changes in the foreseeable future.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 4 totaled 275,984,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 274,978,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,006,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 151,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,157,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Supplies of butane and propane were slightly easier as warmer weather brought expected slackening in demand. The full impact of seasonal cutbacks in demand had not been yet felt, trade sources stated, partly because some material was going into storage. Prices in some areas have eased, but postings on a Group 3 basis remained steady without showing any declines. Producers quoted 4c. for propane, 5c. for butane and 4½c. for butane-propane mix, for Group 3 shipment.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — A very satisfactory first quarter was reported by manufacturers, who stated that during the greater part of the last three months they were shipping close to 100 percent of their output. None were forced to turn away potential consumers, however, as production levels were maintained high enough to meet the demands of the market. Cutbacks in lube oil production slowed wax production to a noticeable extent during part of the first quarter.

Paraffin—Price schedules remained unchanged during the past week and demand held to the active levels of the past thirty days. Producers were able to ship most orders without delays from their current output. The outlet for the market in the quarter to come offered some uncertainties, as demands hit usual seasonal declines, trade sources stated. Very little activity was noted on the expert market, as demand held to the limited degree of recent months.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Imports averaging 1,256,700 barrels per day for the week ended April 4 have been reported by the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average for the four weeks ended April 4 came to 1,103,000 barrels.

Crude production in Saudi Arabia during March amounted to 24,931,131 barrels, or an average of 804,230 barrels per calendar day. Production during the first three months of 1953 amounted to 71,326,831 barrels, an average of 729,520 barrels per day.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Consumption of solvents and diluents was well maintained over the week with stocks reported adequate. Postings continutd firm and unchanged as follows:—Lacquer diluent, 18.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin Area; Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand remained active for butane with postings unchanged at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; supplies remained limited in some quarters. Stocks of propane continue ample with interest confined to actual need; quotations were unchanged at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

All grades of high melting point paraffin waxes were reported adequate to meet the present and moderate rate of demand. Postings were considered firm and unchanged over the previous report: 142/147 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0675c. per pound; 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .083c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted .0635c. and .079c. per pound respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

API Production Division Unit Elects Nine Officers

The election of nine men to serve as officers of the eastern district of the division of production of the American Petroleum Institute has been announced.

New chairman of the district, who will serve during the coming year, is R. L. Bird, jr., of the Columbian Carbon Company, Charleston, W. Va. Active for many years in the division, Mr. Bird held the position of vice-chairman of the Eastern District the past year.

Seven vice-chairmen were elected who are as follows:—Paul G. Benedum, Hiawatha Oil Company, Pittsburgh; Harry Brown, Chartiers Oil Company, Pittsburgh; J. F. Buckwalter, Ryder-Scott Company, Bradford, Pa.; Jack Cashell, Preston Oil Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. Robert Horner, Delaware Gas Company, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Fred C. Newman, Old National Bank, Evansville, Ind.; and Douglas Rogers, South Penn Oil Company, Bradford, Pa.

The newly-elected secretary-treasurer is R. J. Murdy, New York State Natural Gas Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. John T. Galey, an independent producer, of Pittsburgh, and chairman of the eastern district during the past year, was made chairman of the advisory committee. Carl A. Young, a director of the division, was elected an honorary member of the district's advisory committee. Mr. Young will retire on July 1 after 29 years of service in this capacity with the API.

Desk, Derrick Club Hears Porter Thursday

Frank M. Porter, president of the American Petroleum Institute, will speak at the meeting of the Desk and Derrick Club on Thursday at 6:15 p. m. in room 206 at the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York. In 1939, together with the late Leslie Fain of Oklahoma City, Okla., Mr. Porter formed the Fain-Porter Drilling Company. After the death of Mr. Fain, in 1944, Mr. Porter became sole owner.

Pruitt Rejoins Ethyl

S. T. Pruitt, manager of the central sales region of Ethyl Corporation, New York, has returned to his office in Chicago, after a leave of absence for three months when he served as director of the Rubber, Chemicals, Drugs and Fuels Division of the Office of Price Stabilization in Washington, D. C.

Cities Service Elects Two

Election of Glenn W. Clark, president of Cities Service Gas Company, and George H. Hill, jr., vice-president of Cities Service Petroleum, Inc., as members of the board of directors of the parent Cities Service Company, has been announced by W. Alton Jones, president of Cities Service, New York. Mr. Clark has been associated with Cities Service in various capacities since 1930. Mr. Hill has been with the company since 1945.

Pipeline Technology Conference Set to Open Today in Kansas City

Oil industry transportation men are meeting in Kansas City, Mo., this week for the fourth annual pipeline technology conference sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute. The meeting started today in the Muehlebach hotel, and will continue through Wednesday. A group session is to be held today, during which a series of technical papers on new developments will be presented. A symposium on general transportation problems will be held Wednesday morning, with R. H. Lynch, of Keystone Pipe Line Company, Philadelphia, serving as moderator.

IPA Counsel Backs Carlson Bill

Russell B. Brown, general counsel for the Independent Petroleum Association, has announced his approval of the Carlson bill, which would restrict oil imports to 10 percent of domestic consumption. "Senator Carlson's bill fully meets the position recently taken by our import policy committee," said Mr. Brown, in a letter to Charlton Lyons, IPA president.

Oil Information Position In Southeast to Connor

The appointment of Louis M. Connor, jr., to be a district representative of the oil industry information committee in the southeastern district has been announced by H. B. Miller, director of the department of information, American Petroleum Institute.

Mr. Connor's headquarters will be in Atlanta, Ga., where he will be associated with L. L. Niedrach, senior representative in the district. He succeeds J. L. Henrickson, who has resigned.

Trade Briefs

Harold E. Orbison has retired from Tide Water Associated Oil Company.

American Petroleum Institute's southwestern production division has elected Louis F. Davis chairman.

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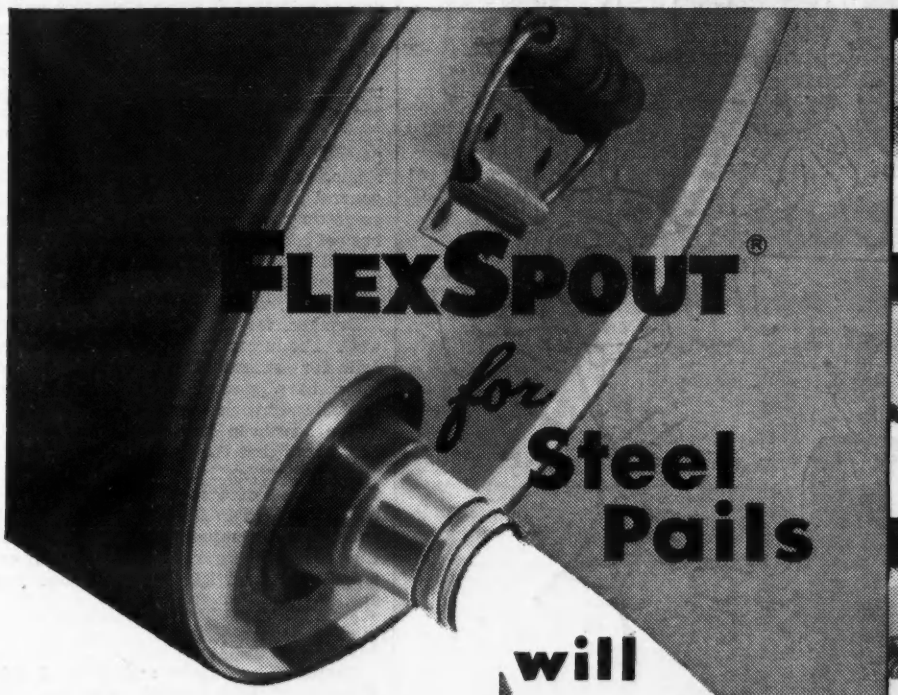

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Coal Chemicals

There was no new price activity last week. Contract prices of pitch were increased finally, as announced earlier in the year. One benzol price increase, which was announced during the general market rise, took effect late last week.

The rest of the coal chemicals were quiet pricewise. Market conditions were generally the same. Toluol seemed to be the tightest spot of this market. Government requirements continued to be heavy. Demand for toluol to be used by civilian consumers in industrial finishes was also substantial. The result has been a chronic squeeze upon supplies. The benzol market was neatly balanced and firm under the new price. Xylol was described as excellently balanced. Supply and demand were equal forces, but the endurance seemed to be on the demand side.

The tar acid picture was unchanged. Activity for the cresols was said to be fair. Demand was moderate. Some mixed meta-para isomers were available. Cresylic acid was moving at a reasonably satisfactory rate for some sources, while other producers said that it was a slow spot in the tar acid picture. Some xylenol fractions were reported to be a bit short.

Importers were not able to say that the market for ADF cresylic acid had improved. Sales were somewhere between slow and modest. The market for imported crude naphthalene was in worse shape. Sales were relatively few. The general inactivity was also true of the domestic naphthalene market. The number of calls for natural and synthetic phenol have not changed substantially. The pressure seemed to be easing off of refined pyridin.

Demand for anilin has held up fairly well. Producers have caught up to the call for anthraquinone. Beta-naphthol sales have passed some early hopes. Phthalic anhydride was slightly tighter.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the week ending April 18 was scheduled to be 96.7 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,180,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,230,000 tons the previous week, 2,288,000 tons one month ago, and 2,038,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Benzol, pure, nitration, Pittsburgh dist., 3½c. per gal.
Pitch, coaltar, industrial, 140-150°F., $3.20 per ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 18, 1952
113.69	113.29	113.2C	113.71

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—The supply and demand relationship of this market remained at a status quo last week. Producers said that the number of calls for coaltar benzol have been excellent. Prices were currently steady. All producers have announced the increases bringing schedules up to a range of 39c. to 42c. per gallon in the past several weeks. One such announcement took effect at the end of last week.

It was felt that demand would hold up to present levels for a while. Consumers were said to be getting enough material for their immediate needs. Current production was moving right from the producing plants.

Creosote—There was no change in the market for this material. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. The number of inquiries for creosote have been rather steady at a fairly good level. Some sources said that they could sell a little more material. Supplies were generally good, consumers having little difficulty in obtaining enough creosote for their needs.

Cresols—Demand for these tar acids has kept up fairly well. Activity has not been at peak levels, but it was generally satisfactory, some sources said. On the other hand, there were some isomers available for immediate shipment. Prices have been steady at their old schedules. Much of the future sales volume depends upon the amount of business being done in cresylic resins. If the resins can hold the line, the market should remain at its curernt status until the summer months.

Cresylic Acid—There was no significant change in this market. Domestic producers have not been moving cresylic at an exceptionally high rate. One source said that this acid was the slowest of the tar acids in its current sales picture. Another producer maintained that cresylic sales were fairly satisfactory. Price schedules have remained firm at old levels.

Importers said that ADF acid continued to move at a slow to modest pace. Prices have held to the 75c. to 90c. per galion range. The reduction of prices to the 75c. level has not appreciably changed the volume of sales.

Naphthalene—Demand for crude material continued to be a bit on the slow side, it was said. Domestic producers have been selling their naphthalene output at a slow pace since the start of this year. Some pickup in inquiries for refined material was anticipated with the advent of the moth control season. However, there hasn't been too much change from this direction, thus far. Even when refined material does move better, there will not be a substantial change in the picture of this market, since refined output is relatively small compared with crude production. Prices have remained at old schedules.

Importers said that the market for 78-degree hot-pressed naphthalene was a dead one. Very little material was being sold at the present time. Prices clung to the 3.25c. to 3.35c. per pound range.

Total crude output by cokeoven operators in February amounted to 9,825,036 pounds, compared with 11,395,742 pounds in January, and 8,944,429 pounds in February, 1952, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

Production for the calendar year to date totaled 21,220,778 pounds, while output in the first two months of 1952 was 20,058,695 pounds.

Phenol—Demand for natural material has kept fairly well to the same approximate level. Producers said that natural phenol was one of the more active tar acids in the current market. Suppliers of synthetic material reported that the USP grade seemed to be holding up reasonably well. Demand for synthetic was not extremely heavy, but it was fairly good, a source said.

Activity of phenolic resins was the principal reason that the volume of phenol sales has held up. Industrial uses of phenolic resins have shown good volumes of activity, while trade sales have not been too high up to now. Spring paint sales were expected to pickup with the better weather. Increases in trade sales of phenolic resins might be reflected by better overall phenol sales.

Pitch—Contract prices of industrial 140-150° F. coaltar material were advanced the 10 percent announced earlier in the year. The low side of the range came up prices ranged from $41.20 to $42.90 per $3.20 per ton. Current drum carload ton. Spot material had advanced on February 15, under S.R. 13.

Pyridin—It was becoming increasingly apparent that the pressure was rapidly reducing in this market. Whether or not it will be a relatively permanent status was a matter of guesswork. It was said that some small drum shipments were immediately available. However, the availability of 2-degree material was not solely from a lack of demand. Some individual problems were incorporated in the picture. Thus, the fact that small drum quantities could now be obtained was not definite proof in itself that refined pyridin was abundant. The only conclusion that could be safely drawn, was that the market was slightly easier. This can be said, because in the days of heavy tar base activity, any surplus, small or otherwise, would be quickly grabbed up by anyone of a hundred different users.

Reduced demands for tar bases have been noted in such outlets as isoniazid and

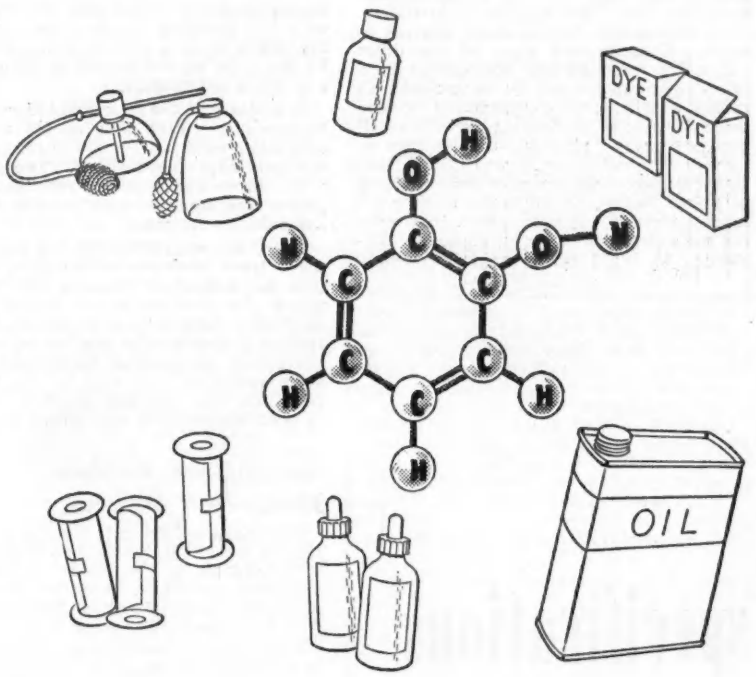
Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 18, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,019,229
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	36,837,837
Benzol	gals.	3,523,619
Coaltar	gals.	16,162,055
Creosote oil	gals.	902,745
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,489,330
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	26,209
Toluol	gals.	693,076
Xylol	gals.	184,917

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Hydrogenation	Alkylation	Etherification
Halogenation	Oxidation	Ammonolysis
Nitration	Acylation	Condensation
Sulfonation	Esterification	Coupling



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Catechol is used in the preparation of dyestuffs and medicinals, in bactericides, antioxidants, perfumes, photography applications, and electroplating.

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Catechol C. P.—with a minimum purity of 99.0%, in the form of crystalline granules.

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The ready availability of this organic chemical presents to the research chemist an interesting and profitable field for laboratory experimentation. Write for further details on the properties, reactions, and uses of Catechol.

KOPPERS ® **Koppers Chemicals**

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the antihistamines. Another factor which influences the picture to some extent, was the coming of synthetically produced material. Some consumers may be inclined to hold off their buying until they are more certain what effects synthetic pyridins will bring.

Toluol—There has not been the slightest sign of relief of the tight market situation for toluol. Government requirements of both coaltar and petroleum material have been substantial. The largest part of the nitration grade for TNT production has been coming from coaltar sources, while toluol for aviation gasoline has come almost solely from petroleum operators. Demand from neither defense use shows any indication of being satiated.

A fact which cannot be ignored by producers is that industrial consumers of toluol have not been getting enough material to take care of their production needs. In some instances other aromatics are being sought, where they can be substituted. Nonetheless, this situation does not lessen the pressure on toluol. Many of these consumers prefer toluol when it is available.

Cokeoven operators produced 2,773,266 gallons of toluol in February, as against 3,073,244 gallons in January, and 2,799,708 gallons in January, 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The cumulative total for the first two months of the year was 5,846,510 gallons, compared with 5,797,844 gallons produced in that period of 1952.

Xylol—This market continued to find itself in an excellent balance. Demand from industrial users has been very satisfactory. Producers were able to move their output just about as fast as it was being made. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Xylenols—A source stated that demand for these tar acids was relatively good. It was added that supplies of some fractions were a bit short. Prices have kept to their old levels.

Intermediates

Anilin—Producers reported that demand has been reasonably good for anilin. Plant schedules were up at capacity operations in order to take care of the demand. One source said that there was a slight decrease in buying noticed in the past several weeks. However, this was expected to a greater degree as the summer approaches. The market was currently balanced since suppliers did not have much inventory to work from. The number of inquiries have not fallen back enough to induce a cutback in production. In fact, one source was still in short supply, it was said. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. Current quotations were at 18c. per pound in tankcars, 19c. per pound in carlots, and 20c. per pound in less than carlots.

Anthraquinone—Consumers were able to get enough material to their satisfaction during the first quarter when the market was a bit tight, and now producers have caught up with the demand. It was said that the current supply position was expected to hold up for a while longer. A long range possibility of a shorter market situation was seen in the fact that a labor strike was tightening phthalic anhydride somewhat. It was added that the phthalic market would have to be kept short for a while longer before any effect would be felt in the market for anthraquinone. Phthalic is used to make this dyestuff intermediate.

Betanaphthol—Demand for this intermediate has kept up rather well. A supplier said that the number of calls for beta exceeded the earlier estimates of many of the members of the trade. Supplies were adequate to take care of the demand. Prices have kept to old levels.

Diorthotolylguanidin—This market has shown reasonably good activity. Demand has been showing some slight signs of tapering off in recent weeks. A gradual increase of consumption was anticipated as the summer months approached. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Diphenylguanidin—The market for this accelerator was fairly typical of most rubber chemicals. The current demand was not too bad. Sales were at a reasonable level. However, some tapering off towards the summer months was beginning to show itself. There were no price changes to report in this market during the past few weeks. None were anticipated at the moment.

Mercaptobenzothiazole—A source reported that activity in this market has held up reasonably well. Demand for this accelerator has been fairly good, but was showing some signs of falling off slightly during recent weeks. It was said that the activity was expected to slow down a bit

Inland Coal Chemicals

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The cost of coal tar pitch is probably one of the lowest expense factors in your product, whether you use pitch as a binder in hollow conduit, electric furnace electrodes, or anything else. Being so important, yet so inexpensive, doesn't it follow that the pitch you use should be so dependable you never have to give it a second thought?

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towards summer. Prices were steady at old levels.

Monochlorobenzene — Some pickup in demand was reported for this material. Activity had been slow for a while, but the number of inquiries coming in from DDT producers changed the market to a brighter picture. Prices remained at their old schedules.

Current quotations were from 9c. to 10c. per pound in tankcars, 10½c. to 11½c. per pound in carlots, and 11½c. to 12½c. per pound in less than carlots.

Orthodichlorobenzene—There was not too much change in the amount of activity in this market currently. Producers were waiting for Airforce awards on bids for engine cleaners. It was said that approximately 300,000 gallons orthodichlorobenzene content of the carbon cleaner were needed to fulfill the bid. A volume as large as that was expected to give this market quite a boost.

Paradichlorobenzene—A producer reported that the demand for this material was very good. The pickup in demand for para was due to the moth control season, which is reaching its peak. Producers expected a good sales period for paradichlorobenzene. Prices have remained steady.

Phthalic Anhydride — Good demand levels have sustained the activity in this market. Producers were currently selling all of their output just about as fast as they could make it. Labor difficulties of one supplier has removed its production facilities from the market temporarily, thus shifting the load to other sources of supply. Consequently some of the other producers were finding themselves in a fairly tight supply position on phthalic. No critical shortages were expected to develop since the overall production capacity of all producers was sufficient to take care of current demand levels, it was said earlier. There was no evidence of a sudden flurry of scarce buying, which might change the market picture if it takes place. Producers did not anticipate heavy purchases by consumers to build up inventory cushions.

Cresylic Acid
All Grades
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Chemical Corporation
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IRON FILINGS
(GROUND CHEMICAL IRON)
NEW YORK: 74 TRINITY PLACE
CONNELLY, INC.
SINCE 1876
CHICAGO: 1525 EAST 53rd ST.

Cottonseed From Mexico Under Tighter Regulations

New quarantine regulations tightening up on imports of cottonseed, cottonseed meal and other products from Mexico to prevent the spread of pink bollworm and other agricultural pests will become effective May 10, it has been announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Earlier restrictions on importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico are rescinded by the regulations because the oil is now refined and handled in such a way to no longer constitute a possible carrier of insect infestation. Conditional importation of unfumigated cotton and cotton products will be allowed when such products are destined to a mill or plant approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

A feature of the new regulations is the inclusion of cotton bale covers and certain other used fabrics within the scope of the quarantine restrictions. The purpose is to reduce the hazard of introducing the golden nematode of potatoes and the flag smut disease of wheat.

Entry of cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal from countries other than Mexico will be authorized through any port at which the services of an inspector are available, subject to examination and rejection if found to be contaminated. Imports from Mexico will be allowed on the same condition, but only on the further condition that Mexican officials continue to maintain effective quarantine measures.

Barringham Rubber Elects New Directors

Barringham Rubber & Plastics, Ltd., has elected Arnold H. Smith, Leo E. Ryan and A. Monsaroff to the board of directors. They are president, executive vice-president and vice-president of Monsanto Canada, Ltd., Montreal, respectively.

Other board members named are Felix N. Williams, a director and member of the executive committee of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and Robert K. Mueller, general manager of Monsanto's plastics division, Springfield, Mass.

New officers of Barringham are Mr. Ryan, president; Mr. Monsaroff, vice-president, and J. Jekel, secretary-treasurer. Earl Moffat has been named general manager, and will be the operating head of the company, which is headquartered at Oakville, Ont.

SPI Pacific Coast Group Features Panels at Meeting

The Pacific Coast section of the Society of the Plastics Industry held its tenth annual conference in Las Vegas, Nev., last week, featuring panel discussions on various aspects of the plastics industry.

A panel on business and administration problems considered such subjects as sales promotion and advertising, accounting and accounting procedures, manufacturing costs and profits, buyers' purchasing policies, taxation and corporate structures, and traffic and freight rates. A special report was delivered on "Western Firsts" in the plastics industry. Another session covered plastics in electronics, a report on plastic pipe and its outlook for the future, and a panel on plastics in aircraft and guided missiles.

Calendar Auxiliary Drives Data Being Offered by General Electric

A new eight-page, two-color bulletin on speed variator auxiliary drives for calendering coated fabric, floor covering, plastic sheet, and film has been announced as available from the General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

Specific auxiliary drives for fabric tension, fabric windup, plastic-film speed control, and plastic-film windup are given special emphasis. Installation photographs and one-line diagrams supplement a combined discussion of the problems of each operation.

Trade Briefs

J. L. Wood, of Johns-Manville Corporation, has been elected to a two-year term on the board of the New York Credit & Financial Management Association.

Forest Products Research Society has appointed Vern Bergquist and Earl T. McCarthy to sectional membership chairmanships.

F. S. Stokes Machine Company, 5500 Tabor road, Philadelphia 20, is offering on request a new bulletin (No. 550), which describes the new model of the Stokes-Windsor RC-100 extruder.

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TAR ACIDS tailored to your specifications

At its coal chemical plant at Clairton, Pa., U.S. Steel has the facilities to supply you with high-quality, commercially pure Tar Acids. These Tar Acids—Phenol, Cresol and Cresylic Acid—are distilled to the closest fraction possible and are made to meet your end use product requirements.

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For more information, contact your nearest Coal Chemical Sales Office, or write United States Steel Corporation, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

U·S·S Phenols, Resin Grade, are available as Phenol-Cresol mixtures to meet commercial requirements for the manufacture of phenol formaldehyde resins.

U·S·S (Ortho) Cresol has a minimum melting point of 30 degrees C. It is used in the manufacture of artificial flavoring, dye intermediates, disinfectants, synthetic tanning agents, and insecticides. It is used in the resin grade phenols to control the characteristics of the resin.

U·S·S (Meta Para) Cresol distills within 3 degrees C. It is used principally in the manufacture of phenolic resins and as a solvent for these resins.

U·S·S (Special Grade) Cresols are mixtures of Cresols and other close cut fractions carefully prepared to meet commercial requirements for the production of special purpose phenolic type resins and varnishes. They are also used for the manufacture of synthetic adhesives, disinfectants and insecticides, dyes, intermediates, inhibitors of gum formation and photographic chemicals.

U·S·S Cresylic Acids (Resin Grades, Tricresylphosphate Grade, and Flotation Grades) are mixtures of cresols and close cut fractions of higher boiling tar acids produced to meet commercial requirements. They are used principally for the manufacture of phenolic type resins, plasticizers and as flotation agents.

U·S·S Coal Chemicals
USS
UNITED STATES STEEL

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Business in textile and leather chemicals last week continued moderate and limited to prompt delivery. Buyers showed little disposition to purchase ahead or to build inventories. Flake albumen egg was firmer and advanced 3 cents per pound and the technical grade 2 cents per pound. Egg yolk was advanced 3 cents per pound in one quarter, while supplies were still available at unchanged prices in some directions. Other items on the list were quotably unchanged and well held.

Demand for potato starch was confined to actual needs. Domestic starch was unchanged and smaller production in Maine kept the market steady, while increased offerings of Danish starch and lack of buying interest resulted in a fractional decline for shipment. Stocks on spot were maintained at the recent decline. Business in tapioca flour was slow. Brazilian flour on spot was practically nil, which brought out increased interest in stocks at lower cost from Java for prompt delivery. Sago flour demand was light and confined to small lots for immediate delivery.

Leather production in February was smaller than in January, except sheep and lamb, which was slightly larger, according to Tanners Council. Cattle hide production totaled 1,995,000 skins in February, against 2,123,000 in January; calf and whole kip skins, 857,000, against 930,000; goat and kid skins 2,719,000 compared with 2,802,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,368,000, against 2,215,000.

Rayon and acetate yarn and staple shipments in March totaled 102,400,000 pounds, an increase of 15 percent above February, according to Textile Economics Bureau. Domestic shipments for the first quarter amounted to 292,600,000 pounds, a gain of 18 percent compared with the first quarter last year. Producers stocks at the end of March totaled 78,400,000 pounds, of which 5,300,000 pounds were viscose high tenacity yarn; 32,500,000 pounds intermediate tenacity textile yarn; 24,500,000 pounds of acetate yarn and the balance viscose and acetate staple fiber and tow. United States imports of man made staple totaled 11,774,000 pounds during the first two months of 1953, against 17,390,000 pounds a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg albumen, flake, 3c. per lb.
tech., 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Potato starch, Danish ship., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 18, 1952
103.09	103.09	103.09	87.05

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Market remained steady at the recent reduction of ½c. per pound. Trading was fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Tankcars were quoted at 14c. per pound and drums carlots at 15½c. Smaller lots were at 17c.

Bichromates—This market continued on a firm basis. Deliveries against current contracts moved in good volume. Demand for spot delivery was fair. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Sodium Acetate—Conditions were quiet. Business was limited to actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Business was reported spotty, and limited to prompt requirements. Prices were without change and steady.

Sulphonated Oils — Steady tone prevailed in all materials. Business was fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Quotations were without change.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Consuming inquiry for later delivery was more active. Prices were maintained at former levels. Albumin was quoted at 67c. per pound, drums, and up to 80c. for smaller quantities.

Corn Dextrin—Demand held close to seasonal average, with sales limited to prompt needs. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consumers continued to restrict purchases to prompt delivery. Market was steady and unchanged. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was further reduced some 953,000 bushels to 32,467,000 bushels for the week ended April 10, compared with 52,302,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. Corn stocks on farms on April 1 were reported at 1,466,434,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, against 1,052,666,000 bushels a year ago and 10-year average of 1,276,189,000 bushels. Farmers placed some 42,000,000 bushels of corn from the 1952 crop under federal price support during the month ending March 15. This brought the total amount to 270,359,170 bushels as of March 15. Through the full month of March last year, corn under support was less than 24,000,000 bushels. Loans and purchase agreements on 1952 crop will be available in most areas through May 31. Loans are scheduled to mature October 1.

Egg Albumen—Firmer tone prevailed and quotations for flake were lifted 3c. per pound, ranging from $2.44 to $2.49 per pound, and powder, $2.48 to $2.53 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Consuming demand was moderate and confined to immediate needs. Technical also was higher at $1.03 to $1.07 per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Market was advanced 3c. per pound in one quarter, while other sellers maintained former quotations. Prices ranged from $1.13 to $1.16 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Reduced production in Maine kept the price steady at 7.35c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Trading was quiet for both domestic and foreign starch. Danish was lower for shipment and offered at 7¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid. Dutch starch was inactive and nominal at 8¼c., same basis. Spot stocks were unchanged, ranging from 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Rice Starch—Business was light. Prices were unchanged at 16c. to 17c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Small lots moved for actual needs. Raw on spot was unchanged at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, and refined, 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Replacements were held at 7c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Stocks of Brazilian flour were scarce and nominal at 14c. to 17c. per pound, depending upon seller and buyer. Java flour AAA was quoted at 9½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt delivery and AA at 9c., same basis. Shipments from Java were quoted ¾c. to 1c. per pound less.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Demand was fairly active for immediate needs. Prices were without change and steady. Extract 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and 5.1c. per pound, barrels, carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Shipments were maintained at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Inquiry was spotty.

Mangrove Bark—Business lacked snap. Shipments were well held at former levels. Columbian bark held at $60 per ton, exdock; Ecuadorian at $57.50 per ton, and African at $79 to $80 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Demand was limited to an occasional lot for prompt shipment. Prices were unchanged for all grades. JI's were quoted at $45 per ton, exdock; assorted at $48 per ton, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis. Indian extract was steady at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract — Although trading was slow, the market remained steady and unchanged. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 31/16c. same basis, plus duty.

Spruce Extract—Demand was slow. Shipments were well held. Swedish extract, powder was unchanged at 4c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia — Trading continued inactive. Shipments were maintained at former levels. Extract was quoted at 10c. per pound exdock, plus duty. Beards were unchanged at $85 per ton and cups, $64, exdock.

Wattle — This market was quiet, but steady. Shipments of all grades were well at prevailing quotations. Fair average was quoted at $104 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $100 per ton, same basis. South African extract was held at 11½c. per pound and East African, 10⅞c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Mutual Bichromates

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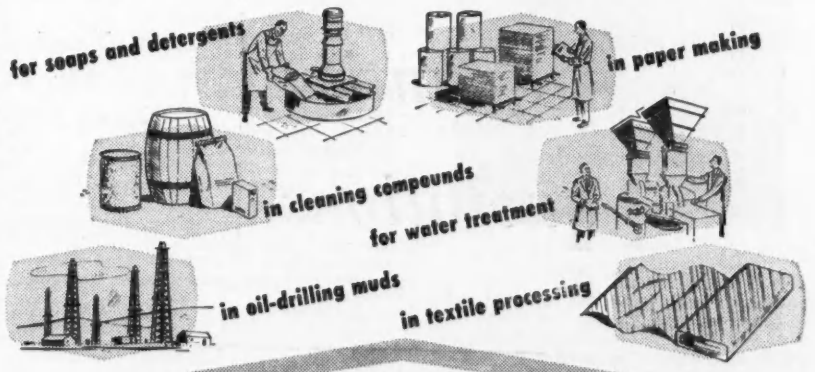

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- Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate, Anhydrous
- Sodium Polyphos (Sodium Hexametaphosphate) (Sodium Tetraphosphate)
- Trisodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Chlorinated Trisodium Phosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Disodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Monosodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Monosodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Sodium Fluoride
- Hygrade Fertilizer

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American Drug Manufacturers Association

Forty-First Annual Meeting

Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-16

The impact of research and its many attendant problems as they relate to the growth of the drug industry occupied major attention at the forty-first annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, held April 13 to 16 at the Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla.

Handling news of new drug developments was singled out by the ADMA president, Donald S. Gilmore, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., as one of the most important problems facing the industry today. In his annual address, Mr. Gilmore pointed out that the drug industry, in terms of the development of specific drugs to combat disease and physical decline, is "only just coming of age."

This newly acquired status of adulthood, he went on, has given rise to "new and complex problems." Foremost among these, he said, is the handling of news about new drugs. "We must be skillful in the means we use to correlate our achievements with those of the medical profession," the ADMA president emphasized. "We must work together so that we make the utmost progress in fighting disease. That we have not been entirely successful in achieving this desired coordination is proved in the words of Gerard Piel, publisher of *Scientific American*, who recently said: 'Records in all branches of medicine show the benefit of increasing public sophistication in health matters. There are fewer ruptured appendices and fewer perforated ulcers being operated on in our hospitals today. People are reporting earlier with symptoms of cancer. Earlier medication has played its share, along with the antibiotics, in reducing the death rate from infectious diseases. When

Donald S. Gilmore
President

you consider progress like that, you acquire a new respect for public intelligence.'"

Mr. Gilmore went on to review drug developments during the first half of the twentieth century. "In the first thirty-five years," he declared, "pharmaceutical progress moved along in the horse and buggy fashion of those times. To be sure, some new potent drugs were developed, including 'Adrenaline,' salvarsan, barbital and insulin. But the pace of drug discovery was slow." The turning point came, he stated, on December 7, 1941, terming it more than Pearl Harbor Day to US doctors and drug manufacturers. "It was also sulphanilimide day," he asserted.

Sulphanilamide's First Major Test

"In those hours of tragedy which followed," Mr. Gilmore explained, "powdered sulphanilamide was sprinkled over the wounds of thousands of American servicemen. A day or two later, a medical commission was flying to Honolulu to judge the results of this first mass demonstration of the germ killing powers of this new drug. The effectiveness of sulphanilamide was startling. Millions upon millions of packages of sterilized sulphanilamide powder were made for the armed forces of the allies during the war.

"In that same fateful year," he continued, "a group of English scientists, mild mannered but persistent, came to this country to tell of a new marvel of drugs—penicillin. It was ready for large scale manufacture. But bomb-riddled England was not able to spare the men nor the materials to undertake such a long range and large scale production program.

"This country was asked to aid. It was a period in which we, too, were striving strenuously to produce planes, ammunition and all of the weapons and other materials of war. Nevertheless, we accepted the challenge. At first, progress was slow. Then, through a series of recommendations from government officials, penicillin was given a priority rating, second only to that for military aircraft," Mr. Gilmore noted.

Growth of Penicillin Output

"Soon across the land, huge penicillin manufacturing plants were being built. Some of these were for the slow, costly but nevertheless reliable manufacture of the drug by the bottle method. Others were housing tanks of 5,000 and 10,000 gallon capacity for deep culture fermentation. At the same time, research workers bent to their tasks with feverish speed to try to develop methods that would be reliable for the manufacture of the startling new drug.

"Dr. Fleming and his English associates had not brought to this country any commercial method for making penicillin," the ADMA head stressed, adding, "they had brought the basic discovery of the drug. With it, they brought the hope of the free world that American ingenuity and production skill could develop practical methods for its large scale manufacture. The making of penicillin went from test tube to huge tanks without the usual pilot scale build-up. Gradually, we produced larger and larger supplies of penicillin. The progress was rapid if viewed in the perspective of the means needed to accomplish it. But if viewed in the light of the sick person anxious for this now 'wonder' drug, it must have appeared aggravatingly slow.

"Penicillin had every assistance that a war frenzied nation and the allied world could give it," Mr. Gilmore noted. "Still it was not until May 15, 1945, that unallocated distribution of penicillin could be made available to the people of this country. Four long years were required for building, learning, improving and developing. At every moment, this program had the full assistance of the government."

Mr. Gilmore pointed out that while penicillin development was going forward, there were also developments on other fronts. "In rapid succession, following sulphanilimide, came a host of other sulphonamides with more selective and specific activity," he recalled. "After much research and testing of thousands of new sulpha compounds, pyridin, diazine, 'Suxidine,' merazine, methazine, 'Cetamide,' thiazole and 'Thalidine' were then made available to the physician."

Development of new drugs has become so speedy, the speaker felt, "that it often overshadows the tremendous time and effort required in every case for the development of the product," telling "nothing of the millions of dollars invested in research on products that never measure up to initial promise and are, therefore, dropped along the way." Yet, he noted, to many the last two decades of pharmaceutical progress are the "golden age" of drug discovery. He went on to call the roll of some of the more important of these discoveries.

Antibiotics Developments Cited

"In antibiotics," he said, "we have added to penicillin the newer antibiotics such as aureomycin, chloromycetin, terramycin, streptomycin, neomycin, bacitracin, polymixin and most recently, erythromycin. New agents for treatment of motion sickness include 'Dramamine.'

"In the field of barbiturates, scores of newer and better preparations are available compared to the original barbital. Mark down 'Seconal' and 'Nembutal' as but two, of many, of these fine improvements available to physicians for their patients. For pain killing relief, 'Demerol' has marked a great advance. To 'Atabrine,' the wartime drug for malaria treatment, we have added chloraquine.

"Every day you hear appeals for donors of blood for plasma for the armed forces. So add blood plasma and now blood substitutes to your list of new medicinal agents. Or if the medical problem is that of blood which clots too rapidly, the physician now has available such preparations as heparin or 'Dicumarol.' When an operation is necessary, there are at the command of the surgeon not only the time honored anaesthetics but new ones as 'Pentothal Sodium.'

Nutritional Achievements

"In the field of nutrition," Mr. Gilmore continued, "nearly all of the now identified components of the vitamin B complex have been isolated and synthesized since 1935. Drugs with such everyday names of your acquaintance as riboflavin, niacin, pyridoxine, calcium pantothenate, folic acid and vitamin B_{12} have been developed for therapeutic and nutritional use by our member firms. Ascorbic acid has been isolated and synthesized. Now the chemist has even gone farther, and most of the vitamin A and D comes from synthetic sources.

"To streptomycin, we have added such drugs as PAS and, most recently, isoniazid for the treatment of tuberculosis. To the sufferers from hay fever and asthma, we have furnished a long list of antihistaminic

Karl Bambach
Executive Vice-President

drugs starting with 'Benadryl' and then 'Pyribenzamine.' Later, literally scores of chemical compounds were developed with the specific action of suppressing histamine. The hormonal products such as ACTH, cortisone, hydrocortisone, 'Doca' and corticosterone have all been developed within this recent period. Drugs such as 'Banthine' have greatly assisted the physician in his treatment of ulcer patients."

Problem of News Handling

The ADMA president cited the fact that "with this increasing success in the development of new drugs, has come an equally increasing interest on the part of the public for more and more information regarding them and regarding health problems generally," which, he felt, has in turn given rise to one of the industry's most important current problems—"how best to handle the news of drug and other scientific discovery."

While the job must be handled so that the professional and lay public will be kept fully informed, Mr. Gilmore warned that the industry must avoid the creation of "false hopes in the minds of the people" and "must not furnish the basis for premature or incorrect judgment as to the possibilities ahead for the treatment of various diseases."

Denying that the task is an impossible one, Mr. Gilmore defined the job broadly as "how and under what circumstances should we communicate with the general public." Citing statements by noted scientific writers of the importance to them of medical news, he suggested, "If then we agree that it's inevitable that news of drug discovery is going to be published, isn't it necessary for us to try to develop better means of communication to science writers? Shouldn't we be cer-

Lowell B. Mason

Sinclair Weeks

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Lowell B. Mason, member of the Federal Trade Commission, were featured speakers at ADMA's second general session.

Mr. Weeks, in a talk entitled "Today and Tomorrow," issued a call to industry to consult the Department of Commerce when it comes up against problems, assuring ready cooperation by the government agency. He went on to describe the workings of the newly constituted Office of Defense Mobilization, pointing out that after July 1 it will be concerned only with policy and planning phases of the defense program. The actual operation of the program, he said, will reside in the Department of Commerce.

Commenting on the reciprocal trade agreements program, Mr. Weeks noted that President Eisenhower has asked for a one-year continuation of the act on an "as is" basis. A careful study of the manifold problems stemming from the act is planned during the interim, with recommendations by a special committee going to the President upon completion of its review.

Taking note of the strongly partisan stands on either side of the question, the secretary indicated that the real answer was somewhere between free trade and high tariffs. "If either side wins a real victory," he warned, "both sides will lose."

At one point, the secretary roundly scored the excess profits tax as one of the worst tax measures passed in this country. Finally, Mr. Weeks reported that the department is undertaking a study on distribution methods, findings of which are intended solely to serve as a guide to business in the development of more efficient ways of distribution.

Commissioner Mason, whose topic was "Let's Give Private Research the Job—Not 'The Works'," declared that many businessmen were still unaware of the creeping encroachment federal bureaucracy has made on private enterprise during the past twenty years. He felt that industry should maintain a constant guard over its rights.

The speaker noted that FTC for some years has neglected the cooperative aspects of its duties to concentrate on disciplinary actions, a tendency which he deplored. However, he said that with the onset of a new national administration, better conditions might be expected, but added that it would take some time for the change to become evident.

Mr. Mason closed with a warning that business must remain on the alert, citing two major dangers that loom large on the horizon. First, he said, industry must be prepared to cope with an unrelenting attack on the private profit motive by certain elements in government who still regard private enterprise with suspicion. And, finally, he pointed out that entrenched bureaucrats will continue their efforts to seize control of distribution methods.

tain that they have every piece of useful information on these new medicinal agents so that they can tell the story of their development factually and in a manner to further the interest of better health?"

Scientific Manpower Problem

Dr. Karl Bambach, executive vice-president of the association, stressed the scientific manpower supply problem. "In the field of the natural sciences," he pointed out, "there are at present in the United States about 46,000 individuals with the Ph.D. degree. This is equivalent to only one person in every 40,000 of the general population. I hardly need mention that the proportion of employees with the Ph.D. degree within our membership exceeds the one-in-40,000 ratio by many, many times."

Dr. Bambach, in citing the figures on academic degrees, said that he was aware of the fact that degrees "have certain limitations as criteria of scientific or other ability." However, he suggested that they provided a "convenient yardstick for statistical purposes." Noting that the supply of trained personnel is closely tied to the performance of the colleges, he offered the following picture of the situation:—

"In 1940 there were about 180,000 students graduating from college; in 1950, the peak year, there were more than twice as many: 434,000. However, in 1952 the number graduating dropped to 325,000, and it is estimated that the quantity will continue to decrease until about 1955, when only 270,000 will graduate. This is just a little over one-half the number in the peak year of 1950.

Situation in Chemical Field

"The same general situation exists in the chemical field," he continued. "According to the American Chemical Society, there were 7,700 graduates in chemistry with the bachelor's degree in 1948; the number rose to 10,800 in 1950, and will probably drop to 5,000 in 1955. Here again, we expect to have only one-half as many students graduating in chemistry in 1955 as there were in 1950.

"After 1955 there will probably be an increase in the number of college graduates resulting from the higher birth rate during World War II. We may expect a similar trend in the case of graduates with advanced degrees, except that the changes in the curve will occur a year or two later."

Pointing out that this situation is of particular importance to the pharmaceutical industry, Dr. Bambach reported that many ADMA members have found it very difficult to hire all the chemists and scientists they need. "If difficulty was experienced in 1950, with more than 10,000 chemists graduating from college," he went on, "I hesitate to say what we shall find in 1955, with only about one-half as many becoming available."

Factors Influencing Personnel Supply

The speaker felt that there are two major factors which influence the supply of highly trained specialized personnel:— (1) The number of people in this country with the necessary mental ability to do college work, and (2) the number, of this group, who actually go to college and stay there until they graduate. He suggested the following recommendations which might help to increase the supply of intellectual workers during the years ahead:—

"First, methods of sending a maximum number of talented young people through college should be developed. The various non-governmental educational foundations can be most effective in this activity. They should be supported, for they can help us to make the best use of our most valuable natural resource: young people with intellectual ability. The American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, and the other educational foundations in scientific fields, are of the most immediate interest and concern to our industry.

"When we recognize the fact that there will be fewer new graduates available each year until after 1955, it becomes increasingly important to try to correct this condition. More young people with the proper mental equipment should be encouraged to go to college, and should be given assistance so they can complete their education.

Use of Present Specialists

"Second," he proposed, "the best possible use should be made of the trained specialists we now have. I am referring here to the entire group of employees with college training or its equivalent:— The business executives, scientists, engineers, writers, specialists in promotion, distribution, and all the other technical fields which go to make up a pharmaceutical firm. In the future, it will become more and more desirable to use these specially talented people properly. The forces of competition will probably bring about such changes to increase efficiency of operation.

"Third, it is advisable to help employees with the necessary ability to improve themselves and their performance. Some companies have found that it pays to encourage attendance at night schools or make part-time academic arrangements. Classes in all kinds of subjects are conducted for employees by some firms. Others often send promising individuals for special courses at graduate schools. Of course, it isn't necessary for an intelligent person to go to school in order to learn something. People with aptitude and intense interest can often become valuable technical specialists with very little formal training. Management will find it desirable to be on the lookout constantly for these individuals possessing outstanding ability."

Washington Scene Report

Earlier in his talk, Dr. Bambach reported on the Washington scene. Pointing out that the change in national administrations has been of prime concern in Washington and elsewhere, he said, "Only during the past few weeks has the change been readily apparent, and many months will elapse before concrete results can be seen and evaluated."

Noting that the "new administration was elected on a pledge of real economy in government," he declared that "in practically every conference I have had with recently-appointed officials this policy has been stressed, and economy has been a cardinal principle in almost every administrative order." He emphasized that "naturally, dislocations and inequities are sure to result," but added, "we must keep in mind that these difficulties are temporary, and will be overcome."

Urges Caution on Opposition

Because industry has found it necessary for a long time to oppose many governmental policies and trends, Dr. Bambach declared that it now "finds it difficult to get out of the habit." He urged that "governmental actions should not be criticized or opposed, without very careful consideration from all viewpoints," adding that thus far ADMA "has not in a single instance taken precipitate action against proposals of the new administration." He pledged that the association will continue its policy of giving "the present team in the field a good chance to show what it can do."

Regarding the technical problems of individual member firms of ADMA, Dr. Bambach asserted, "We find that the new administration has made little or no difference. We discuss these problems on behalf of our members with the same officials as before, and only in connection with top-level policy decisions do we see new faces in the government departments. Thus," the ADMA executive vice-president concluded, "during this period of transition we are grateful for the help and cooperation of our friends whose careers are in government service, while at the same time we are making new friends and contacts within the group of recent appointees."

Legislative Section Activities

Activities of the legislative section during the year fell into three main categories, Leslie D. Harrop, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and ADMA general counsel, declared in his report. "We have dealt extensively in a field where our approach could decently be termed that touched with industrial altruism," he said. "There have been other times when our interests were quite earthy and aimed with as much directness as we could summon to the single purpose of protecting the business rights of member firms.

"In the first field we classify our joint efforts with the Food and Drug Administration to repair the breach in factory in-

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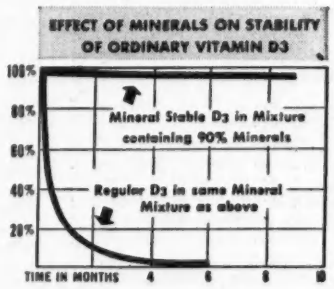

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spections that was caused by the Cardiff decision of the supreme court. In the latter category we should probably classify our continued efforts to modify the regulations of New York City to the end that antibiotics saleable over the counter in all other parts of the country can likewise be sold across the counter in that metropolitan center. So also we classify our resurging fight against efforts of the World Health Organization to arbitrarily select generic names for drugs without re-

Leslie D. Harrop
General Counsel

gard for private property rights, without even primary rules of procedure and for rights of appeal, and without sufficient study of such proposed names to even scratch the surface of the ultimate effect of their selection upon drug nomenclature.

Work in Tax Field

Mr. Harrop continued by saying, "Probably some middle ground would do for the classification of our activities in the tax field where we have sought modifications in the existing laws—if they are to be continued—to recognize certain inherent factors in drug development which logically call for different treatment than that accorded to other manufacturers. So also would we list our efforts to block passage of a bill in California the net effect of which would be to make legal the substitution of any drug for the one prescribed or called for by brand name.

"This latter bill," he explained, "was introduced in February of this year as senate bill 1402. Because of the seriousness of the impact of such legislation not only upon our business but upon the practice of medicine and the practice of pharmacy, a subcommittee was formed with C. K. Raiser as chairman and with John J. Feldmann, chairman of our committee on state legislation, and Dudley Browne and Paul Gerden to deal promptly with this subject matter. Preston Snow and Dr. R. K. Cutter have assisted measurably. Through personal contacts and in cooperation with medical and pharmacy groups sufficient opposition has been developed to this measure to make it highly unlikely that it will ever reach the floor of the senate.

Aim of California Bill

"The passage of senate bill 1402 would seem to have as its objective the elimination of the distinction between official and brand names. Manifestly this would deprive the physician and his patient of their right to choose the particular drug they desire. It could prevent the unwary customer from receiving the product of his choice. Such laws can only serve to deteriorate the high standards for drugs that have always been the objective of the members of this organization.

"In the field of state legislation," he stated, "we are forced again to offer a progress report and not final results in our efforts to amend section 118-A of the New York City sanitary code. This section prevents the sale of antibiotic preparations across the counter without a prescription. Its only exceptions at present are for tyrothricin-containing preparations. When originally enacted, shortly after the introduction of penicillin, the regulation posed no real problems since at that time none of the antibiotics was considered by experts as safe for use except upon the prescription of a licensed practitioner.

New York Stands Pat on Antibiotics

"As time and progress produced many preparations no longer found to need these limitations, New York City did not revise its regulations as did the Food and Drug Administration. There are now more than fifteen non-injectible antibiotic preparations sold freely across the counter without a physician's prescription in all parts of the country except New York City. It

***Consulte Franciscum Samuel de materiis principibus medicamentariis qualescumque sunt.**

Sunt merces nostrae:

Epinephrina	Calcii Levulinas
Ephedrina	Acida Amino
Progesteronum	Lactosum
Brucinæ Sulfas	Aminophyllina
Theobromina	Calcii Lactas
Caffeina	Methenamina
Pepsinum	Rutinum
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would be difficult to calculate the cost of such discrimination to New York City residents. To say that the cost is enormous cannot be an exaggeration.

"Thinking that the scientific facts regarding these products would be sufficient to remove the obstacle of obsolete New York City regulations," Mr. Harrop pointed out, "we were able to persuade Drs. Welch and Putnam of the Food and Drug Administration to go to New York to discuss this regulation with the Board of Health. Dr. Welch and Dr. Putnam took with them stacks of the scientific data on these products which had been filed with the Food and Drug Administration. These data were the foundation for the federal decision that under the requirements of the Durham-Humphrey act the antibiotics in question must be labeled for over-the-counter sale and that they cannot bear a prescription legend. All of these data were laid before the board. The mountain did not move.

"Next," he went on, "the board suggested that they wished to have the manufacturers submit eight copies of all scientific data regarding safety and efficacy of these antibiotic preparations. We took to the office of assistant commissioner Jerome Trichter one copy of one new drug application comprising literally armloads of records to demonstrate convincingly that the board's request was both impractical and unreasonable.

"Next the board suggested that these data be summarized. This was reviewed in the light of the unwillingness of the board to heed the records and expert opinion presented at the time of the visit of Drs. Welch and Putnam. It was felt that no good purpose would be served by preparing and submitting such summaries.

"Nothing remained but a choice between abandoning the effort or commencing legal proceedings to settle the dispute. Messrs. Feldmann and Flanagan, who have devoted so much of their time to this problem, secured the able assistance of Hayward Coburn in preparation of a brief on the question. It was the considered opinion of those studying the question that there was good likelihood that the courts would hold that federal dominion over the labeling and disposition of drugs is so extensive as to be exclusive under the commerce clause in the light of the Durham-Humphrey act. Such a ruling would of course result in the New York City regulations being declared invalid.

Good Faith Pledged

"Such matters cannot be considered by a large group, such as ours, in camera," the ADMA counsel declared. "It was not surprising that assistant commissioner Trichter learned of this opinion. On March 24th, at his request, we met him and his counsel. The question of the conflict of laws and supremacy of the federal statutes in this field was discussed. Mr. Trichter suggested that if we would petition the board for amendment of section 118-A, to permit over-the-counter sale of the subject antibiotics, and accompany this petition with a brief on the law the board would give the matter serious attention. To demonstrate that this offer was more than additional delaying tactics we were assured that our petition would be referred to the New York City corporation counsel for opinion. Further, we were assured that if that legal officer of the city either rules that our contentions were correct or that there was serious doubt as to the outcome of litigation, should we file for a declaratory judgment, they would recommend to the board that section 118-A be amended to bring it into conformity with the requirements of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act. This subject is under consideration currently.

"In the tax field," Mr. Harrop reported, "special committees of the legislative section and the financial section have collaborated in preparing and presenting to the joint committee on internal revenue taxation the views of our association on tax matters that have an unusual effect upon the operations of our member firms. A joint committee of the two sections composed of John J. Gibson, chairman, and Messrs. Henshall, Bowes and Jenks prepared and, after approval of the executive committee, filed a statement covering the following points:—

"1. That, since we are unable to offer proposals adequate to correct the inequities of the excess profits tax act of 1950, we recommend that it be allowed to expire on June 30, 1953. However, in the event that congress deems it necessary or desirable to extend this act that the extension should be limited to the shortest possible time. In addition the following changes should be made, the first two retroactively.

"A. Provide that successor corporations, in a tax free reorganization, should step into the shoes of the predecessor corporation for all tax purposes.

EPT Act Amendment

"B. Amend section 456 of the current excess profits tax act to prevent inequitable discrimination against manufacturers realizing, in excess profits tax years, the rewards of research and development carried on in prior years. Take steps to avoid excess profits tax on profits that are not in fact excessive and to encourage research and development.

"C. Enact a section similar to section 722 of the World War II excess profits tax act in addition to the mathematical-formula relief of the 1950 act.

"D. Include a modified growth formula such as contained in section 713(f) of the World War II act but limit eligibility for such relief to corporations whose rate of growth for the last half of the base period over the first half exceeded the industry rate of growth for the same period. Further that such relief should not be denied to corporations having consolidated assets of $20,000,000 on January 1, 1946.

"E. Allow a carryback of unused credit for all years covered by the act. In addition, since the excess profits tax is so onerous, it should apply only to the aggregate earnings of the period giving the taxpayer an opportunity to level off its income over the life of the tax.

Other Tax Proposals

"In addition to the views of excess profits taxes," he noted, "the committee made the following recommendations:—

"1. Make the same adjustment for successor corporations in tax free reorganizations under the general income tax laws retroactive at least for the period commencing with the high normal and surtax rates in 1950.

"2. Simplify and liberalize the tax treatment of income derived from foreign sales so that:—

"(a) Bona fide sales of US products to foreign buyers for use or consumption outside of the United States would be taxed whether such sales are made directly to such buyers or through an export corporation. Provide also that such taxes be at substantially lower rates than those applicable to domestic sales. Such preferential treatment for foreign sales was requested on the basis of the desirability of encouraging foreign trade and with due deference to the greater risks involved in such transactions.

"(b) Retain the present rules which require the use of export corporations in order to obtain special tax treatment, but substitute a test of bona fide sales to foreign buyers for use or consumption outside of the United States, in place of the present test which requires that title pass outside of the country.

"(c) Restore to Western Hemisphere trade corporations the full exemption from surtax, or an equivalent benefit, and extend the same benefit to export corporations dealing in areas outside of the Western Hemisphere."

LIFO Inventory Methods Cited

Mr. Harrop said that a point was made of the adoption by many taxpayers of the LIFO inventory methods. "This was done," he stressed, "to avoid the payment of income and excess profits taxes on paper inventory profits caused in large part by the governmental action in stockpiling of goods and imposition of price-wage-material controls in connection with the Korean war. It was urged that such taxpayers be permitted, at least for a limited period, to price inventories at the lower of LIFO cost or market to readjust this inequity.

"And lastly the committee urged the amendment of section 2402, imposing a 20 percent retailers excise tax on the sale of toilet preparations, to place hospitals and physicians on as favorable a tax basis as that enjoyed by barber shops and beauty parlors. Such action would free the hospital or physician from a tax on such items

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Factory Inspection Question

Turning to the factory inspection problem, he reported, "In November of last year an ADMA committee called on Food and Drug Commissioner Crawford to review the handling of new drugs. When this subject was concluded, Commissioner Crawford launched into a discussion of the pending Cardiff case which had been argued at the October term of the supreme court. He expressed grave doubts as to its outcome from the agency viewpoint. He followed this with the statement that should the court hold the factory inspection section of the food, drug and cosmetic act invalid the number one legislative item for the Food and Drug Administration in the eighty-third congress would be a bill to remedy such defect.

"On December 8th the supreme court affirmed the lower court in the Cardiff case, holding that no penalty could be attached to a refusal to grant permission for a factory inspection under section 704 of the act. We were forewarned as to the importance that the Food and Drug Administration would attach to this decision. Further we were aware of their plan to press for remedial legislation with the greatest speed possible.

No Extension of Powers Seen

"Under these circumstances," the ADMA counsel continued, "a committee composed of Messrs. Bartenstein, Coburn, Flanagan, Gerden, McGregor and Smith met in Washington on December 17 to review the problem. In the past four years the question of scope of inspection powers under section 704 has been discussed at each annual meeting of the legislative section. We knew of the wide divergence of views between industry and government lawyers on this point. The committee felt that there was little likelihood that the courts would extend the meaning of the words, used to define these powers, beyond what most industry lawyers have felt is a fair boundary. Nevertheless, it was evident that should this subject become one of major debate before congress the passage of remedial legislation might be indefinitely delayed.

"We were unaware of any case since enactment of the law in 1938 where a member firm of this association had ever denied a proper request for permission to make a factory inspection. We are equally unaware at the moment of any instance since the handing down of the Cardiff decision where any member firm of this association has chosen to stand upon its strict legal rights and deny the duly accredited inspectors of the Food and Drug Administration entrance to its plant for a proper factory inspection," it was pointed out.

ADMA Endorses Inspection Bill

"With these facts in mind we met with officials of the Food and Drug Administration the following day. Full discussion was had of the unresolved divergence of views as to the scope of the factory inspection powers. We were advised that the Food and Drug Administration, in the interest of speedily restoring the right to inspect factory, was willing to offer a simple amendment for the sole purpose of eliminating the requirement of section 704 for permission as a condition precedent to entry and inspection. At the close of this meeting the association stated that under those conditions it would support the request of the Food and Drug Administration for such a bill. We were joined in this support by our sister organization—the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

"That our action was neither hasty nor unnecessary was rather clearly demonstrated on February 2nd when President Eisenhower in his state of the union message requested enactment of this legislation. To our knowledge it was the first time in the history of this nation that a drug law has been specifically requested in a state of the union message.

Congressional Action Started

"Following the request of the President," Mr. Harrop stated, "Mr. Wolverton introduced H.R. 2769 on February 6th and on the same day an identical bill was introduced by Sen. Smith as S. 835. These bills substitute the phrase 'after first giving written notice to the owner, operator, or custodian thereof,' for the present language of the section 'after first making request and obtaining permission of the owner, operator, or custodian thereof.' Hearings on the house bill are tentatively scheduled for April 23rd and 24th. We are to appear as proponents for the measure.

"In the time since our December 18th meeting with the officials of the Food and Drug Administration, a number of food

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processing organizations have taken action similar to that of the ADMA and the APMA. However some doubts have persisted as to the limited purposes for which the bill is introduced.

Mrs. Hobby Gives Reassurances

"Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby has made it abundantly clear, in our opinion, that the enactment of this bill is for the sole and limited purpose of eliminating the requirement that permission be granted before inspection can take place," Mr. Harrop asserted. "In her letter of transmittal she stated:—'Time is of the essence in restoring the needed authority to prevent loss of the progress made over the past fourteen years. A simple amendment to eliminate the need for obtaining permission before making inspections, can restore the vital provisions and should avoid needless controversy over the scope of the inspection authority. We are content to leave to the United States courts the problem of saying how far the authority extends. Efforts to change the substantive language in any way will involve heated controversy and is likely to delay enactment.'

Further Clarification Sought

"Seeking further reassurance the National Canners Association posed the following question to Mrs. Hobby on February 4th (referring to her letter of transmittal they said): 'We understand this paragraph, as well as the letter as a whole, to indicate the scope of the request to congress as being limited to the precise point as to the right to enter and inspect establishments dealt with in United States v. Cardiff,****. As you know, there remain areas of forthright and respectful disagreement as to the scope of the inspection authority in section 704, particularly as to what is comprehended within subdivision (2) of that section. In short, the sole purpose for which congress is being asked to amend section 704 is to eliminate the requirement for permission; and the requested amendment if enacted, is not to be considered as having changed the law with respect to the scope of authorized inspection from that originally enacted and existing prior to the decision of the supreme court in the Cardiff case."

Mrs. Hobby Restates Position

"To this," it was noted, "Mrs. Hobby replied, 'Your understanding of the paragraph is correct.'" However, Mr. Harrop went on to say, "There still persisted a disquieting fear in some parts of the affected industries that the enactment of this bill might be construed to breathe a different meaning into the words of the statute than that which had existed prior to the Cardiff case. This was based upon the fact that the government, in arguing the Cardiff case, had outlined a number of factors it thought might be encompassed in factory inspection. To try to clarify this issue we placed the question before Mrs. Hobby and on March 20th received the following reply:—

"'Your letter of March 11, 1953, relating to H.R. 2769 and S. 835 inquires whether we would regard the passage of the proposed legislation as congressional acceptance of statements made in the government's petition for a writ of certiorari in the Cardiff case.

Scope Left to Courts

"'Your understanding that we propose to leave all questions involving the scope of factory inspection authority to the courts is entirely correct. The sole purpose of the proposed legislation is to remedy the uncertainty found by the supreme court, by eliminating the necessity for obtaining permission to inspect. In no way do they seek congressional consideration of the scope of the inspection authority in section 704. We do not consider that the listing in the petition in the Cardiff case, to which you refer, has any legal force in determining the scope of the inspection authority, or would acquire any by the enactment of H. R. 2769 or S. 835.'

"We have Mrs. Hobby's permission to make these letters public," the ADMA counsel declared. "It is our intent to read them into the record at the hearings. The situation therefore seems to resolve itself into one in which those who were content with the plain and usual meaning of the words of the statute before the Cardiff case have no reason to fear that the language is to be expanded by enactment of the pending bills.

WHO Drug Names Activities

"Finally," Mr. Harrop said, "we come to one of the most baffling and troublesome problems we have faced in many a year. It is the activities of the expert subcommittee of the World Health Organization. Before we examine more closely the workings of this group, let's look to

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the record and determine the legal status of this organization.

"Senate report No. 421 of July 2, 1947, accompanying S.J.Res. 98, emanated from the senate foreign relations committee and outlined the procedural steps in the formation of the World Health Organization, the stated United States benefits to be derived therefrom, the constitution of the organization and recommended its adoption. This resolution was passed on June 14, 1948. Seven days later the President, as authorized in this resolution, accepted membership on behalf of this country.

"However," he made clear, "the resolution had inserted two conditions upon our membership in this organization. Through section 4 we expressly reserved the right to withdraw from WHO at any time on a one year's notice provided our financial obligations are met in full for WHO's fiscal year. Through section 5 we stipulated that nothing in the constitution of the World Health Organization 'in any manner commits the United States to enact any specific legislative program regarding any matters referred to in said Constitution.'

US Membership Delayed

"The United States was not admitted to membership in WHO however until July 2, 1948. The delay was caused by a ruling that our reservation of the right to withdraw was deemed a qualified acceptance which required approval by the entire World Health Assembly. So on the second day of July 1948 we were allowed to join the assembly. Who made the motion? Well, guess who? It was Dr. Vinogradov, chief delegate of the Soviet Union.

"So there you have it briefly. Upon the motion of the Russian delegate we gained membership in the World Health Organization. Now that we've finally made the grade and become a member of this select group let's see what happens next. Of course we pay our dues. That goes without saying.

"The next we heard of the matter," he continued, "was when a rumor began to circulate that some United Nations' organization was trying to pass on generic titles for drugs. This was finally confirmed and we discovered that the United States representative of the group engaged in these activities was our good friend Dr. Lloyd Miller, chairman of the Committee on Revision of the USP. He was nearly as much mystified by the whole proceedings as were we. As a result Dr. Miller began to send to us proposals from the expert subcommittee for generic titles for drugs. We started to publish them informally in the Combined Trademark Bulletin for the information of our members.

US Delegate Reports on WHO

"Last fall, at our invitation Dr. Miller met with the legislative section. We reviewed the problem in detail. At this meeting we discovered that the WHO committee had no rules or forms of procedure. There was no opportunity to protest the adoption of any of the proposed names. Dr. Miller told us that his efforts to get more orderly procedure were voted down on the ground that these names must be adopted as soon as possible.

"Through the tireless efforts of Robert B. Clark, chairman of the patent and trademark committee of the legislative section, and Maurice Levy, immediate past chairman of the committee, we have been able to trace our way through the maze of contradictions that seem to be the framework of this offshoot of the United Nations."

Tentative Procedure Drafted

Following the meeting with the legislative section," Mr. Harrop reported, "we collaborated with Dr. Miller in drafting tentative rules of procedure. It was pointed out to Dr. Miller in the course of these discussions that selection of generic names inevitably would conflict with trademark rights unless extreme care was taken. Moreover, parties affected must have an effective opportunity to protest. The entire program was considered highly objectionable. Dr. Miller was sympathetic with the views expressed and promised to present them to his committee but stated that he expected the committee to continue on their program regardless. The justification advanced for the 'extreme urgency' that was stated to have prompted the entire program was the alleged existence in some under-privileged countries of confusion arising from the use of different generic names for the same drug. No such examples have ever been disclosed to us.

Patent Office Collaborates

"Learning through Dr. Miller that the United States Patent Office was collaborating in the activities of the expert subcommittee, the ADMA group met next with officials of the trademark division of the Patent Office. At this meeting the Patent Office advised that they had been requested by the state department and the Public Health Service to make searches on names proposed by the World Health Organization subcommittee. This the Patent Office had done. However, they were not aware of the use, if any, that had been made of the searches. When advised of the informal character of the subcommittee's activities, the officials of the Patent Office expressed amazement. They said that in light of this fact they would not recognize names adopted by the WHO expert subcommittee as official generic names upon which trademark applications in this country would be rejected. They assured us they would maintain this position until a more adequate program might be developed by the World Health Organization.

State Department Consulted

"Next," Mr. Harrop continued, "our representatives called on Howard B. Calderwood of the state department and Dr. Frederick J. Brady of the Public Health Service. Discussion was had of the provisions of the World Health Organization constitution and its legal status. It is interesting and important to note that under article 21 (e) of this constitution the World Health Assembly is authorized to adopt regulations concerning 'advertising and labeling of biological, pharmaceutical, and similar products moving in international commerce.' We were informed that the expert subcommittee was created under the authority of article 21 (e).

"Next we explored with the state department the means by which WHO, acting under its treaty status, can proceed in such an area. According to Mr. Calderwood there are three routes available.

"1. By convention which is in effect a separate treaty requiring a two-thirds vote of the World Health Assembly and ratification by each member.

"2. By regulations adopted by a majority vote of the World Health Assembly. Such regulations become binding upon the member nations within the period specified in the regulation unless the member rejects or reserves.

"3. By recommendations which, of course, are technically unofficial.

"Mr. Calderwood said that so far the expert subcommittee on generic names had chosen to proceed by the recommendation route," Mr. Harrop pointed out. "Thus we learned that the entire activities of the subcommittee are unofficial despite their repeated use of terms such as 'official,' 'adopted,' and the like. Further, Mr. Calderwood said the subcommittee had given consideration to proceeding via the convention or regulation route but had chosen the method of recommendations

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"Because of the interest aroused from the correspondence between Dr. Miller and Mr. Levy, the board of trustees of the USP next held a meeting on this subject. Representatives from our association, APMA, the American Medical Association and the state department attended. At the conclusion of this meeting the participating organizations were invited to make recommendations to the state department for its consideration in issuing instructions to the United States delegate to the World Health Assembly.

ADMA Makes Recommendations

"Pursuant to this invitation," Mr. Harrop reported, "the association has filed with the state department a brief outlining the dangers inherent in the program as it has been conducted. We made the following recommendations for guidance of future activities of the expert subcommittee.

"1. The present program of the subcommittee for selecting non-proprietary names should be discontinued immediately, and the World Health Organization should announce that all previous actions of the subcommittee were unofficial and of no force and effect.

"2. No further action should be taken by this subcommittee until the necessity for its actions has been carefully re-examined.

"3. If, after re-examination, continued activity of the sub-committee appears advisable, such activity should be conducted only after adoption by it of appropriate rules and regulations considered and approved by interested parties for all countries. Such rules must provide for the following safeguards:—

"(a) Systematic search before selection of non-proprietary names to avoid conflict with private rights.

"(b) Effective and widespread publication of the names selected together with the reasons for their selection.

"(c) Effective opportunity for protest, by any person damaged, to a responsible body familiar with trademark laws and related matters."

Concluding his report, Mr. Harrop declared, "we are extremely hopeful that under the auspices of the present state department we can halt these activities before any serious damage is done. Beyond that we must be more vigilant to prevent their recurrence in the future."

Research and Development Report

Dr. George H. Schneller, of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., presented the report of the research and development section. He pointed out that the policy of the section is "to emphasize the administrative aspects rather than, but not to the exclusion of, the scientific aspects of research and development." Dr. Schneller went on to detail the activities at the section's annual three-day meeting, held in November at Moraine-on-the-Lake hotel, Highland Park, Ill.

He reported that the section has undertaken what he termed "an unusual project in the form of a five-day conference on human relations," noting that "the importance of human relations in the successful conduct of every phase of business, including research and development, is becoming increasingly recognized." Dr. Schneller stated that Harvard University's Graduate School of Business has developed a highly successful course in the advanced management of industrial executives. "A number of men in our industry, including technical men, have attended this course and have reported very favorably on its value," he said. "The study of human relations is considered to be the most important element in the course.

Importance of Human Relations

"Research and development, steadily increasing in complexity and in the multiplicity of component elements, depend more and more on teamwork between individuals and groups," it was stressed. "Teamwork depends upon good human relations, particularly in the behavior of supervisors. Most supervisors and administrators of research and development are scientists. But the scientific method in itself has little in common with the principles of human relations. A critical problem in research administration is the achievement of harmony between these two independent ways of thought.

"On the basis of these considerations," Dr. Schneller stated, "the executive committee of the section developed a plan for a short, highly concentrated course in human relations to be sponsored by the section and conducted by one of the leaders of the Harvard group. Submitted to the membership at the November meeting, the preliminary plan was approved and now has materialized in a conference scheduled at Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J., for April 27 to May 1.

"The conference," he explained, "will be conducted by Prof. Ralph M. Hower, professor of business administration at the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. W. F. Thompson, of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, is in charge of this session. Over thirty advance registrations have been received from twenty-three member firms," he concluded.

Medical Section Activities

In reporting on the activities of the medical section, Dr. I. C. Winter, of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, noted that previous reports of the section dealt largely with "recent advances in therapeutics and the problems of new drug investigation," and said that he would veer from the established pattern by commenting only on the "particular areas of interest of the medical section during the year just past."

The agranulocytocis group of the section, Dr. Winter said, is sponsoring two projects supported by funds from several member firms. "Both efforts sponsored by the committee," he declared, "are apparently succeeding to an extent none of us dared hope. It is much too early to predict that a practical and useful test for the granulopenic tendencies of a new drug will eventually be forthcoming. Nevertheless, two very suggestive leads have been uncovered and needless to say are being actively followed. If either or both culminate in a workable test for such activity it will mark a real accomplishment to the credit of the association."

Skin Sensitization

The skin sensitization group, he continued, has scheduled a meeting the latter part of next month to which a number of specialists in a variety of fields which bear on the problem have been invited. "While it is not expected that any solution to the skin sensitization problem will emerge from such a brief session," Dr. Winter asserted, "it is hoped that the direction the investigation should follow will be agreed upon and that useful clues will be uncovered.

He next proceeded to discuss at some length the problem of medical manpower, stating that "during the past year the full implications of the so-called 'Doctor Draft Law' have been brought home" to the section. He reported that the section has appeared before the American Medical Association's Council on Emergency Medical Service and has prepared a statement on the function of the physician in industry. The statement, he added, has been sent to each member of the Rusk committee

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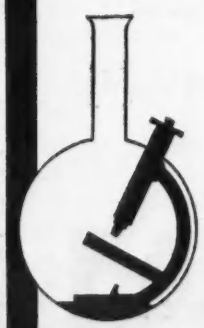

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(Health Resources Advisory Committee), to the Selective Service Commission and to the Casberg committee (Armed Forces Medical Policy Council).

Educational Need Seen

"While it is hoped that these efforts have been helpful," Dr. Winter stated, "they have not by any means solved the problem. To the section that problem appears to be one of educating the profession, the Department of Defense, and the public of the contribution that physicians within the industry do make, as well as attempting to obtain official recognition of that contribution for guidance of local draft boards in prosecuting the present or any future doctor draft law.

"At the suggestion of the Rusk committee (through Dr. Bambach) it was decided to present the facts to the Armed Forces Medical Policy Council (which has the responsibility of recommending to the Department of Defense specific proposals for a new doctor draft law since the present one expires July 1, 1953) and to present a similar statement to the congressional committees which will consider the new doctor draft law when it is introduced into congress. To carry out these functions and to be available to offer assistance to individuals where necessary, the subcommittee was formed.

Problem Termed Grave

"The seriousness of the problem cannot be over-estimated and apparently is not generally appreciated outside of the industry," he continued. "While most of us who are members of the medical section have acquired what special skills we possess by 'on the job training,' we have devoted a considerable amount of time in discussing the training necessary to provide an adequate replacement for those medical members of the industry who are subject to call by the services. Our conclusions have been published in the bulletin and it is not necessary to repeat them here. One point should be emphasized, however; there is no training center where the various attributes considered desirable to a physician in the industry can be acquired. Therefore, no matter what formal or practical training the applicant may possess he cannot be considered an immediately adequate replacement.

"The 'ideal' applicant for a position as a physician in industry as we have described him is an exceedingly well trained individual with very special qualifications which would make him a desirable addition to the staff of any teaching or research institution, and would almost certainly lead him to a successful private practice. To attract such individuals it becomes obvious that clearcut advantages and rewards for a career in the industry must be available, and the medical manpower subcommittee is charged with developing an outline of those opportunities which we think necessary and which the industry as a whole would approve. It is their duty also to acquaint young physicians with these opportunities.

Ethical Publicity Question

On the subject of ethical publicity, Dr. Winter indicated that during the past year the medical section has sponsored a panel discussion on the problem, which panel was made up of representatives of the specialty societies, the organized medical press, science writers, medical columnists writing for the lay public, and members of the section. While the discussion offered "no ready solution," he pointed out that it did bring out the following facts:— "That the public has a right to early reports on new medical discoveries; that control of 'popular' reports made on those discoveries is difficult, and that while no single group concerned with those reports is entirely blameless, all have good arguments to support their position."

He concluded by saying that since "no easy solution is possible" and since as a section it was unable to reach any conclusions which might point the way to a solution, a subcommittee on ethical publicity was organized. The newly formed group, he said, has not had time to give adequate consideration to the problem but hopes to have a preliminary report at the next meeting.

Biological Section Activities

Dr. H. A. Dettwiler, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., presented the report of the biological section. He stated that studies initiated by the section's control committee "have resulted in the approval, by the National Institute of Health, of a cheaper mouse test to evaluate the level of tetanus antitoxin developed in guinea pigs following the administration of tetanus toxoids." He indicated that the section has contacted the National Institutes of Health regarding proposed requirements on pertussis vaccine. The changes, he pointed out, are "intended to permit the substitution on the label of a statement of potency based on units for the usual notation of bacterial count along with a provision permitting a variation of opacity in relation to the antigenic capacity of a preparation." Flaws in the proposals were uncovered, he added, and recommendations have been forwarded to the institute.

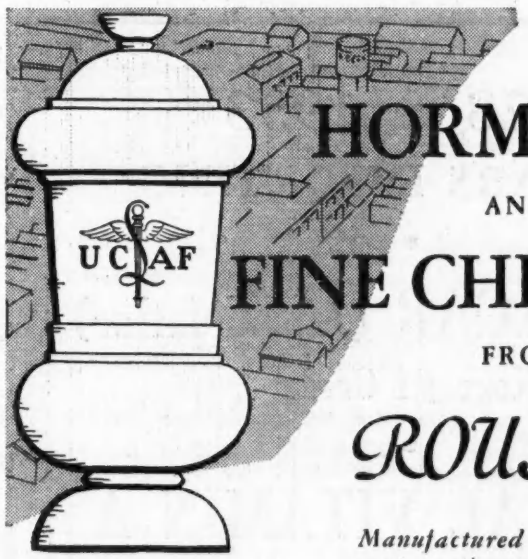
Stability of Biological Products

Dr. Dettwiler also reported on the continuing study of the relative stability of biological products. Already under way for about three years, he said that the aim of the work is "to accumulate sufficient data on the stability of biologicals, both human and veterinary, to warrant a review of the dating periods now in use." The section's committee on microbiological and pharmacologial assays, concerned with the need for safety test requirements, has, he said, developed the following criteria for suitable tests:— The test should be designed to identify the active ingredient in the product, if possible; it should give a rough measure of the concentration of the active ingredient; any foreign toxic substance in significant amounts should be detected; the test should be as simple and inexpensive as possible; the observation time should be no longer than absolutely necessary, and, to be of significance, the test must be done on the final labeled container.

Blood Products Committee

Work of the section's committee on blood products was primarily concerned with the status of ultra violet irradiation of plasma, the group stressing the importance of proper equipment, the clarity of plasma and the need for de-gassing plasma before irradiation. The committee on diphtheria and tetanus toxoids dealt with the possibility of standard toxoids being developed as a guide for the potency testing of diphtheria and tetanus toxoids. Dr. Dettwiler added that the virus products committee was concerned with cooperative testing of a smallpox standard vaccine, while the committee on antirabic vaccines presented potency test data obtained by studying a standard preparation with the Habel test now in use and a proposed two dose "antigen extinction test." Finally, he said, the committee on veterinary biologicals centered its activities around the development of uniform requirements for standards of production, potency and expiration dating.

In concluding his report, Dr. Dettwiler declared that the biological section was concerned over activities of the Office of Defense Mobilization, the National Foun-



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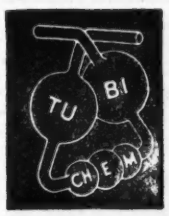

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dation for Infantile Paralysis and the American Red Cross in the distribution and production of immune serum globulin for poliomyelitis. He said that the section fears that "a similar approach might be made toward the production and sale of poliomyelitis vaccines, which appear to be forthcoming within several years." The section's concern was brought to the attention of ADMA's executive committee.

Dr. T. H. Marshall, of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., presented the report of the production and engineering section. His talk consisted largely of detailed accounts of the sections two meetings held in 1952. He also announced that the spring meeting of the group this year will be held at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., May 21 and 22. Theme of the meeting will be "Planning and Operational Control."

Pharmaceutical Contact Section

Dr. F. O. Taylor, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., in his report on the activities of the pharmaceutical contact section, summarized the group's work under twelve major headings. Regarding closures, he said that a new project during the year dealt with standards and methods of test for closures for parenteral solutions. As an outgrowth of various conferences, by a closures subcommittee of the section and a special USP panel on the subject, several tests were culled as the most essential from a large number of proposals.

"Uniform samples have been prepared by the producers and are now being distributed for cooperative testing by the selected methods," Dr. Taylor said. "It is expected that a report from this subcommittee can be distributed to our membership before the next regular contact committee meeting. The committee has been instructed to present their findings and recommendations to the USP panel, with the understanding that tentative standards may be set up by the USP for consideration and that at the October contact committee meeting formal approval of the subcommittee recommendations may be made with any minor modifications which, at that time, may appear desirable. This procedure will, we believe, make possible widespread study of proposed USP standards and tests before the time when page-proof of the next edition of the USP must be prepared."

Sterility Testing

The section's subcommittee on sterility testing, he went on, devoted special attention to the testing of sterile liquids and dry solids, including the testing of cotton, gauze and sutures. "It is not known as yet to what extent the USP may adopt our recommendations," he declared, "but we believe no material changes are likely to be made because of the care the subcommittee has taken in conferring with the USP panel, the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institutes of Health, and our own biological section."

Dr. Taylor reported that the question of pyrogen testing is receiving renewed attention. He said that a recently named USP panel is now drawing up a proposed modification of the test method now official in the USP. "At the proper time in the near future, when the proposed methods is in shape for cooperative testing," he explained, "it will be referred to the committee on sterility testing for any necessary consideration from the contact committee viewpoint. It is probable that before our next meeting such cooperative testing will be called for; the machinery is set up to take care of it without delay in the hope that at our next meeting we can offer some formal expression of opinion."

Epinephrine Chemical Assay

Concerning a chemical assay for epinephrine, Dr. Taylor reported, "Up to the present time only physiologic methods of assay, such as that in the USP, have been considered reliable as a means of determining activity of epinephrine preparations. Chemical methods for distinguishing between the active levo-rotatory substance and the relatively inactive dextro-rotatory form were not available. A colorimetric method is satisfactory for checking the strength of solutions made with epinephrine of known purity, but not where the racemic form of deterioration is involved.

"Dr. Llewellyn Welsh, of the Food and Drug Administration, has devised a chemical method which will distinguish between the levo- and the dextro-substances. A subcommittee, under the chairmanship of R. H. Noel, has been working with Dr. Welsh during the past year. A preliminary report appeared in the minutes of last November. Minutes of the March meeting will contain a fuller report of the proposed method. Results from nine collaborating laboratories show surprisingly good agreement and warrant the belief that this method may be an adequate replacement of the present pharmacologic assay in the USP. Further study of the method is desired."

Nitroglycerin Assays

The problem of nitroglycerin assays, Dr. Taylor continued, has been a difficult one because there never has been a solution on which universal agreement could be reached. Temporary compromise settlements crop up about every ten years, he noted. However, he added, last year a new subcommittee took a different tack "with results which have been approved by the general contact committee and recommended to the USP for adoption."

The progesterone assay method given in the USP, he stated, has given several laboratories trouble "quite out of proportion to the apparently minor significance of certain details." A subcommittee, after trying out a number of modifications, decided upon one as preferable and the method was approved by the general contact committee and recommended to the USP for adoption.

Testosterone Propionate Assay

Because the official USP testosterone propionate assay "is a difficult and complex biologic procedure using rats as the test animal," Dr. Taylor reported that a subcommittee was appointed two years ago to explore the possibilities of a satisfactory chemical method. The group, he said, began with nine cooperating laboratories and ended with fifteen.

"Preliminary studies were made of two methods," he stated, "one spectophotometric and the other strictly a chemical method. The latter was then selected for continued study. Reports will be found in the minutes for November, 1952, and the forthcoming minutes for March of this year. Full details may be published in 'Drug Standards.'

"The data show reasonably good concordance of results from all laboratories within a somewhat narrower range than the present biologic assay. We are recommending a somewhat narrower range than the present biologic assay. We are recommending to the USP that this method be considered for replacement of the present difficult biologic method."

Enteric Coating Standards

Dr. Taylor noted that enteric coating standards, long a problem, remain an unresolved question. "A very large amount of pertinent data have been accumulated by a subcommittee composed of representatives from nineteen laboratories with Elmer Vliet as chairman," he amplified. "Tentative standards were suggested in the minutes of the November, 1952, meeting with a request for study by the entire industry. Not enough comments have so far been received to warrant our making final recommendation to the USP and

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NF, but we will attempt to do so at our next meeting, unless serious objections are raised to the tentative proposals."

He went on to say, "A variety of questions have arisen regarding the accuracy of the present USP assay in liver preparations and the possible indications regarding stability. A special USP panel was appointed not long ago to consider the matter. One member of this panel is Sereck Fox of our contact section. We have not recently done any cooperative work on this assay nor do we expect to do so unless it becomes necessary. We have, however, taken the precaution of appointing a small committee with Dr. Fox as chairman, with the request that this committee keep closely in touch with the activity of the USP panel and with our own biological section which is much interested in this same problem. It is intended that duplication of effort shall be avoided but that dissemination of information may be expeditious and cooperative work be readily undertaken as required."

Titration in Non-Aqueous Solution

Turning to the subject of titration in non-aqueous solution, Dr. Taylor noted that "the theory on which this analytical procedure is based was described more than twenty-five years ago," adding that "little was done by way of practical application until recently." Last year, he continued, several papers appeared in chemical journals calling attention to the many practical uses of the procedure.

The subject was brought up for discussion at the section's November, 1952, meeeting, he recalled, out of which a large committee along with a steering group were named. "It is our thought," he declared, "that this is probably a long-range project from which may evolve recommendations of analytical control procedures improving both the speed and accuracy of such controls."

Ampul Inspection Machine

Reporting on the electronic ampul inspection machine, Dr. Taylor revealed, "Twenty machines have been made and distributed to firms which originally contributed to the expense of the research. Possible sources of inaccuracy have been found in the calibrator which controls the uniform accuracy of each machine. A new type of calibrator has been designed and is to be put on each of these machines before further use. Experience so far has been limited and variable. Some laboratories have barely begun any practical tests of the machine on regular production. Others have experimented with runs of several thousand ampuls. Indications at present are that the machines give results comparable to visual inspection. Certain vagaries, as yet unexplained, have also occurred, partly due to the calibrator. A conference of all interested firms was held the day before the last contact committee meeting, and the RCA-Victor Company is now arranging for a number of small conferences with the men actually operating the machines. No final judgment regarding this machine inspection can be made without a much greater volume of data than is yet available."

Cooperation With Biological Section

Finally, Dr. Taylor discussed the subject of cooperation with the biological section. He pointed out that the contact group and the biological section "have a mutual interest in a number of problems, but from somewhat different viewpoints." In an effort to prevent duplication and, at the same time, assure "full consideration, from all viewpoints, of problems of mutual interest," it was decided that each group appoints whatever subcommittee it thinks necessary, "with the request to the chairmen of such subcommittees that they keep in touch with others where work might be duplicated, and that they also endeavor to exchange information on projects of interest to both groups."

Magnuson Report Detailed

W. H. P. Blandy, president of the Health Information Foundation, gave a detailed summary of the report submitted to the President by the Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation. Mr. Blandy noted that the report, commonly known as the "Magnuson report" after Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, chairman of the commission, covered a comparatively brief period. However, he pointed out that the commission "did not have time for any organized economic or sociological field research, but had to content itself with statements of fact and opinion brought before it."

Mr. Blandy stressed that HIF is "strictly a fact-finding and fact-disseminating agency" and, therefore, he is not free to express any opinion for or against the report. Nevertheless, he went on, "More information is needed. Fine as our health system is,—and it is certainly one of the best in the world, if not the best,—no one can claim that the quality

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W. H. P. Blandy

HIF's Mission Stated

HIF's goal, he stated, is "to assist in maintaining, spreading and further improving those standards through the collection and dissemination of factual information." He pointed to the fact that HIF has "analyzed and published a report on the Richmond, Va., multiphasic screening clinic, which the Magnuson commission favors as a means of detecting chronic illness at any early stage.

"We have stimulated community self-surveys of health facilities in a Michigan county, an Alabama town and a Massachusetts city, with a view toward preparing a manual that can be used by any community in the country, urban or rural, wishing to examine and improve its health services. Columbia University, under an HIF grant, is just finishing a two-year study of current methods of payment for health care in the US. The report, soon to be printed, should be particularly useful in the light of the Magnuson report. HIF has also contributed financially to the National Commission on Financing of Hospital Care, now in the second and last year of its study. Finally, and most important of all our research efforts so far, we launched last December a four-point program of research into the prevalence and costs of illness, the effectiveness and possible extension of voluntary health insurance, and the extent of medical debt."

Federal Support of Research

Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, discussed "Federal Support of Basic Research."

NSF, he stated, is only one of twenty-four government agencies spending money for research and development in a variety of fields. "In 1952," he pointed out, "national expenditures for research and development totaled approximately $3,300,000,000, and of this total the federal government spent $1,800,000,000. In an analysis of these funds, the National Science Foundation finds that $338,000,000 in federal funds went for contract research and development in nonprofit institutions."

Of the total federal research spending, he continued, 87 percent was administered by the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission, and 94 percent of the total funds went for applied research and development. He noted that only two federal agencies, the Smithsonian Institution and NSF, use all their funds for basic research, and that their combined spending makes up less than 2 percent of the total.

Basic Research Neglected

"We can see," Dr. Waterman declared, "that although the national effort in research and development of all kinds has increased many fold over what it was even before World War II, it is apparent that by far the greatest portion of this effort is devoted to the application of research. We appear to be in some danger of neglecting the kinds of research that are dedicated to the discovery of new knowledge without reference to possible applications."

Charles W. Crawford, commissioner of food and drugs of the Department of

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Health, Education and Welfare, discussed the problems shared by the drug industry and the Food and Drug Administration. He declared that it was his belief that "we are entering a period when collaboration between the drug industry and FDA "can pay greater dividends in public service than at any time in the past."

Noting that under the new drug procedure the industry has "developed a technic of prospecting for new therapeutic agents and of developing these discoveries which have borne rich fruit in the conquest of disease," Mr. Crawford stated that the new system "has worked almost too well in a few instances," that "it has led to a degree of overconfidence, in some cases.

Lay Publicity on Drugs

"President Gilmore has spoken most effectively about the problems of lay publicity on new drugs—the consequences of false hope which may be aroused in the public by enthusiastic but uninformed writers," he continued. "It is equally true that some members of the medical profession can be oversold on the value of a drug, its freedom from harmful side effects, and the like. This is another of our common problems, the consequences of which may be very serious to all concerned. A few highly touted drugs have failed to meet expectations or have even proved to be dangerous. Some have had to be withdrawn from the market. In other cases the incidence of adverse reaction is so low and the value of the drug for certain serious diseases is so great that the problem becomes one of discouraging improper or inadequately supervised use.

"When facts are available there is no room for differences of opinion about the course of action to be taken in situations of this kind. Injuries, deaths, damage suits, as well as legal penalties, may be the consequences if the facts are not heeded. Our problem, therefore, is to spot those areas and situations where more facts are needed, and to get those facts.

"A number of drugs are being marketed under effective new-drug applications which we know have potentialities for harmful effects. That the applications remain effective reflects our belief that the beneficial effects clearly outweigh the known hazards. To a degree this is a protection to the manufacturer, but it does not relieve him of responsibility, either practically or legally."

On the subject of drug recalls, Mr. Crawford pointed out that of twenty such cases, nine concerned antibiotics which had deteriorated after certification and shipment. Of the other eleven, he said, seven recalls were initiated by the manufacturers. He stressed that giving FDA such information "confers no immunity under the law, but it is an evidence of character and responsibility on the part of the firm and its officials." ADMA, he said, has always emphasized the responsibilities which must be borne by drug manufacturers under the law. "How a firm handles a recall is an acid test of its integrity," Mr. Crawford asserted, adding, "Generally your members have met it well."

He declared FDA needs more help from both consumers and industry in the light of "the accelerated production of new products and the increasing complexities of conditions in which they are used." He went on to call for a strengthening of the "lines of communication by which we gain insight into consumer needs and expectations and into the problems of industry in meeting these demands." He cited, in particular, FDA's fight against drug quackery.

Drug industry support is needed in this fight, Mr. Crawford concluded.

Election for Officers

Three new vice-presidents were elected by the association. They are:—W. L. Dempsey, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia; Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, and Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. J. H. Fitzgerald Dunning, of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Baltimore, Md., was reelected to another term as vice-president. Mr. Gilmore was continued for another year as ADMA president.

J. C. Leppart, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, division of Matheison Chemical Corporation, New York, was elected to the executive committee to fill out the unexpired portion of Dr. Volwiler's term. Elected for three-year terms to the executive committee were:—A. H. Fiske, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; George F. Smith, of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., and K. F. Valentine, of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis.

The association also voted on and passed two resolutions. The first called for the striking out of the preamble to ADMA's constitution. The second resolution overhauled the rules governing the Combined Trademark Bureau.

C. Braxton Valentine, of Valentine Company, Richmond, Va., with low net in the golf tournament, was the 1953 winner of the president's trophy.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

There was considerable price activity in this market last week. The advance in resublimed iodine and related iodine derivatives announced by one major producer at the end of the preceding week was followed by similar price action on the part of other producers. On the major iodides and resublimed iodine, itself, prices were boosted 25c. per pound. Affected by this advance were the ammonium, mercury, potassium and sodium salts of iodine. Iodoform was advanced 20 cents per pound. There were no advances among the minor iodides but it was estimated that price revisions on these items might not be completed for several weeks.

Prices on furfural and tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol were advanced, effective April 13, 1953. The alcohol was increased 3 cents per pound for the regular grade while quotations on the industrial grade were upped 2 cents per pound. Furfural tankcar prices were advanced 7/10 cent per pound. Drum prices remained unchanged. The manufacturer stated that the price changes on these items were necessary due to increased costs of manufacture and in order to adjust differentials between tankcars and drum lots to proper levels.

Calcium gluconate prices were advanced 5 cents per pound on both the AA and USP grades. Menthol prices varied last week. The Brazilian material was reduced 5 cents per pound as the market reacted to the easier demand. Stocks of Brazilian menthol, available for spot delivery were reportedly light, however, a factor contributing to the relative strength of the market in view of the poor consumer demand.

Japanese menthol has become quite scarce. The carryover in Japan from the previous crop was reportedly small and dealers were experiencing difficulty in placing even small orders. The market here has turned further upward with price quotations jumping 20 cents per pound during the past week. Milk powder continued in poor demand with buying confined to filling immediate needs. There were no prices available on either type of whole milk powder due to the few sales transacted. Skimmed, roller process, powder was down ½ cent per pound, however.

Prices on the various large volume industrial solvents showed no change. Demand for the various ester solvents was said to be fair, on the whole. The ketones were moving rather well and were also without change.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol was reported to the quite good. The high pitch of industrial activity, both civilian and military, has stimulated the consumption of alcohol appreciably. RFC purchases of alcohol to date have amounted to slightly over 31,000,000 gallons. The removal of this large amount of alcohol from the market has aided materially in firming alcohol prices. Whether the RFC will continue to buy alcohol for its butadiene facilities, however, is dependent upon the disposition of the synthetic rubber plants. The RFC has been ordered to prepare to dispose of the plants to private industry in the not too distant future. What such action would mean in regard to further alcohol consumption by these plants was not known at present. Meanwhile, the outlook for the balance of this quarter was good. Alcohol production has been going at strong levels and stocks have been whittled down. According to alcohol statistics just released by the Treasury Department, production of alcohol in February totaled slightly better than 45,000,000 gallons. Withdrawals of tax free alcohol in that month exceeded those during the preceding month by almost 5,000,000 gallons. Stocks at the end of February, 1953, were down almost 7,000,000 gallons from those at the end of January. It was interesting to note that alcohol set aside for use by the U. S. in February exceeded by 1,700,000 gallons the amount used in January.

The quantity of molasses used in the production of alcohol in February was slightly below that used in January but nevertheless was almost triple that consumed in February, 1952.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on April 17, released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of February, 1953, in comparison with February, 1952.

Price Trends

Advanced

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, 3c. per lb.
industrial grade, 2c. per lb.
Ammonium iodide, 25c. per lb.
Calcium gluconate, 5c. per lb.
Furfural, 7/10c. per lb., tanks only.
Iodine, resublimed, 25c. per lb.
Iodoform, 20c. per lb.
Menthol, Japanese, 20c. per lb.
Mercury iodide, 25c. per lb.
Potassium iodide, 25c. per lb.
Sodium iodide, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Menthol, Brazilian, 5c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 18, 1952
90.28	90.26	90.38	97.91

Production

	Gallons 1953	Gallons 1952
†Ethyl	45,012,501	42,420,688
*Completely denatured	49,657	42,097
*Specially denatured	21,609,464	24,017,472
Withdrawals		
†Ethyl, tax paid	1,891,876	1,788,300
tax free	48,672,024	51,251,221
*Completely denatured	61,238	33,821
Specially denatured	17,521,597	21,353,880
Stocks		
†Ethyl	77,701,188	94,565,941
*Completely denatured	20,091	38,584
*Specially denatured	9,669,115	13,569,357

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in February, 1953, and February, 1952, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1953	Pounds 1952
Corn and corn products	366,292	98,823,160
Rye and rye products	.....	1,344
Malt and malt products	359,650	10,211,764
Wheat and wheat products	4,773,593	8,084,825
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	.....	25,429,796
Other grain	.....	.....
Total grain	5,499,535	142,550,889
Ethylene gas	8,813,262	7,368,382
Other materials	111,750	119,831
	Wine gallons 1953	Wine gallons 1952
Molasses	23,852,047	8,873,070
Ethyl sulphate	15,363,633	14,704,560
Sulphite liquors	20,963,500	22,775,000
Other materials	5,861,972	7,315,559
†Products used in redistillation	1,094,030	1,227,760

†Proof gallons.

Aminophylline—Demand for this drug was reportedly poor to fair, depending upon the viewpoint of the producer queried. As has been the case with some other drugs, the influx of lower priced imported material has had a depressing affect upon the domestic market. Domestic producers have had to cut prices in order to keep pace with lower priced imported aminophylline. Currently aminophylline quotations ranged from $4 to $4.30 per pound for the domestic material. Imported aminophylline has been reportedly quoted as much as 25c. per pound below these figures.

While imported aminophylline has cut into the consumption of the domestically produced material, producers appear to be holding rather well against the economic pressure of imports. The answer to this anomaly has been laid to two major reasons. Primarily, the quality of domestic aminophylline is superior to a great deal of the imported. In addition to this factor has been the seemingly inability of foreign producers to deliver in quantity with assurance of a steady future supply. Most large consumers of aminophylline are not too willing to chance this uncertainty when domestic producers stand ready to guarantee steady delivery. Thus consumers have been willing to pay a premium in the form of a higher price for the domestic compared to that for imported material.

Calcium Gluconate—The price of calcium gluconate was upped 5c. per pound last week. Currently the AA grade was priced at 70c. per pound while the USP grade was listed at 63c. per pound, in fiber drums.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 1,025,550 pounds, as compared with 4,426,500 the previous week, and 3,349,800 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 1,904,000 pounds, as against the 2,692,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 3,090,000 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 46,299,150 pounds, compared with 52,-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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270,950 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 31,697,500 pounds, as against the 28,784,400 pounds brought in during the same period last year. Defense food order No. 1, which placed restrictions on the use of castor oil has been suspended, effective retroactively to April 1, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture recently. The department said that the suspension is based on improved availabilities of the oil and in accordance with recommendations of the industrial oils advisory committee. The action permits unlimited use and inventory holdings of castor oil, and suspends the requirements for submitting certificates to the department in connection with receipts of castor oil. Record keeping requirements of the order are continued in effect.

Ethanolamines—Demand for the ethanolamines was reported to be running fair to good, depending upon the viewpoint expressed by various producers. As gas scrubbing agents in the recovery of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from natural gas, mono- and diethanolamine are in good demand. Consumption of the ethanolamines in the manufacture of detergents and of rubber chemicals also continues to consume large quantities of these compounds. Production, however, has not been running at capacity. Supplies are in balance with demand, and prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reports that the preliminary 1952 production total amounted to 45,292,931 pounds. Production of the ethanolamines; mono-, di- and tri-, aggregated 3,784,167 pounds in January, 1953.

Furfural—Effective last week, the price of tankcar lots of furfural was advanced 0.7c. per pound. There was no increase in the price of drum quantities. The current price for furfural in tankcars was 11½c. per pound while carlot drums remained pegged at 13 cents with less than carlots 2c. per pound higher.

The producer reported that the price change was necessary because of increased cost of manufacture and to adjust differentials between tankcars and drum lots to proper levels.

Glycerin—Demand for both refined and crude glycerin continued at good levels. The supply situation with regard to crude glycerin has improved, according to trade sources, and the possibility of any additional increases in refined glycerin prices was deemed unlikely at the current time. Crude quotations ranged from 30½ to 31c. per pound for soaplye crude with saponification crude listed from 33½ to 33¾c. per pound, in tankcars.

Iodine—The price of resublimed iodine was advanced 25c. per pound last week in the first price change since late in 1950. The price advance came well over a year after an advance in crude iodine prices. The various iodides were also upped in price. Currently, resublimed iodine was pegged at $2.80 to $2.82 per pound.

In the opinion of many in the trade, the boost in resublimed prices was long overdue considering the fact that producers held prices unchanged during a period of approximately two and one-half years during which crude iodine prices advanced.

The major iodine salts such as ammonium, mercury, potassium and sodium iodides were advanced 25c. per pound. In that order, the current price schedules were: $4.26 per pound; $6.47 per pound for the red and $6.72 for the yellow mercury iodide; $2.40 per pound and for the last in the list, $2.94 per pound. Iodoform was advanced 20c. to $4.90 per pound.

Isoniazid—The low priced distress material which was partially responsible for the fall in isoniazid quotations, has apparently been cleared up in this market. Prices have firmed up, although they remained at a low point. Some six weeks

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ago, bulk isoniazid was quoted as low as $26.50 per kilo in lots of 25 kilos or more. Current quotations have moved up with $30 per kilo representing the low end of the price range, for this quantity. Smaller lots were priced up to $32 per kilo.

Demand has shown improvement in the past month but still remains only fair. Producers were confidently anticipating a gradual stepup in the consumption of this drug as its capabilities become more thoroughly known. Capacity for the production of this compound was reportedly sufficient to accommodate any sizable increase in consumption in the near future.

Menthol—Demand for Brazilian menthol continued weak. Quotations have eased slightly with Brazilian menthol down 5c. per pound from the preceding week. Currently quotations on this material were at $6.25 per pound. Japanese menthol quotations advanced 20c. per pound last week. With several months due to elapse before the next crop in Japan, it is expected that quotations on Japanese menthol will remain firm and probably advance further. The carryover from last year's crop was reportedly quite small, with dealers reporting difficulty in getting even small quantities at the source.

Despite the paucity of Japanese menthol, however, the ultimate factor in determining market values will, as always, depend upon the strength of consumer demand. How heavy the demand will be and to what extent consumers will be willing to pay the higher premium for Japanese menthol remains a matter of conjecture.

Milk Powder—The demand for nonfat dry milk solids was weak and generally limited to immediate needs, with offerings fully ample to excessive. Skimmed roller prices dropped ½c. per pound and were quoted from 12c. to 15c. per pound.

The revised totals for USDA Dairy Support purchases for the 1952-1953 market year beginning April 1, 1952, and ending March 31, this year, amounted to 200,624,318½ pounds of spray dried skim milk powder and 11,420,299½ pounds of roller dried powder.

In the week ending April 8, 1953, purchases by the USDA totaled 991,439 pounds of spray powder and 260,350 pounds of roller processed powder.

Manufacturers' stocks of dry whole milk were reported at 12,844,000 pounds on February 28, a decline of 12 percent from a year earlier but a gain of 1 percent from the February 28 five-year average. Spray-dried whole milk stocks totaled 12,776,000 pounds, a decline of 12 percent from a year earlier but a gain of 2 percent from the five-year average.

Manufacturers' sales of total nonfat dry milk solids during February totaled 75,440,000 pounds, a gain of 17 percent from the previous month and 42 percent from a year earlier. Sales of dry whole milk for February, at 8,213,000 pounds, were up 29 percent from the previous month and 11 percent from a year earlier.

Rutin—Demand for rutin was reported as being fair, on the whole. Current prices ranged from $25 to $40 per kilo, in lots of 25 kilos or more. In lots of 10 to 25 kilos, the price was $27.50 to $40 while from 1 to 10 kilos were priced at $30 to $40 per kilo. The wide range represents the variance in price schedules of different manufacturers. The problem of the shortage of raw material used in the manufacture of rutin apparently has been alleviated by the relatively mild demand for rutin. Manufacturers, however, continue to be disturbed by the unavailability of saphora japonica in this country. Importation of this material has been under ban since 1951 shortly after the Chinese Communists entered the Korean conflict.

Sulpha Drugs—Demand for the sulpha drugs was reported to be running at steady levels. Military demand for these drugs has constituted a sizable portion of current consumption along with the stockpiling program for catastrophe usage. Supplies were ample for current inquiry.

The price of sulphathiazole sodium was recently advanced 25c. per pound. The advance was reportedly due to increased manufacturing costs. The current schedule for this material was as follows: 1,000 pound lots, $3.05 per pound, 100 pounds drums, $3.20 and 25 pound drums, $3.37.

Production of sulpha drugs last year aggregated 5,457,984 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission. Production in January, 1953, totaled 426,059 pounds.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol—A price advance on tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol was announced by the producer last week and became effective on the 13th of the month. Regular tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol was boosted 3c. per pound across the board. The industrial grade was advanced 2 cents per pound on the same basis.

Current tankcars of the alcohol were priced at 43c. per pound with the indus-

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trial grade pegged at 29c. per pound in tankcars. Drum carloads on the regular material were quoted at 45 cents with less than carloads at 47c. per pound. Cans were listed at 54c. per pound.

The industrial grade was quoted at 30½c. per pound in drum carlots with less than carlots at 32½ cents. Cans were pegged at 39½ cents per pound.

These price changes were reported by the manufacturer as being necessary to offset the increased cost of manufacture and to adjust the differentials between tankcars and drum lots to proper levels.

Tyrothricin—Demand for this compound was reported to be limited. Supplies were ample for current inquiry. Prices have come down on this item and current quotations ranged from 75 to 85c. per pound.

Milk Producers Federation Backs Self-Help Program

Promise of a long-range self-help program to take the government out of price-support buying of dairy products was offered recently by a spokesman of the National Milk Producers Federation at the industry-wide dairy conference called in Washington by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson.

Russell S. Waltz, general manager of United Dairymen's Association, told the group that the federation "will be ready to back a self-help plan of price stabilization when there is firm assurance that all segments of agriculture have comparable price relationships." The program presented by Mr. Waltz was endorsed by the executive committee of the producers group.

Pitman-Moore Appoints

The appointment of Dr. A. Howard Fieldsteel, a virologist, to the company's research staff, has been announced by Kenneth F. Valentine, president of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. Fieldsteel had been with Children's Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, where, for the past three years, he held a fellowship in virology, sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Eastman Research Labs Posts Go to Sandvik, Webb

Two appointments in the Eastman Kodak Corporation Research Laboratories, Rochester, N. Y., have been announced by Dr. C. J. Staud, director of the laboratories. Dr. Otto Sandvik has become head of the physics division of the laboratories. He was formerly assistant head. Dr. Julian H. Webb, formerly an assistant superintendent of the physics division, has become assistant head of the physics division of the laboratories.

Dr. Sandvik joined Kodak in 1924. He began as a physicist in the research laboratories and later became a supervisor in the physics department and was appointed an assistant superintendent in 1932. Dr. Webb joined Kodak in 1931. He was transferred to Clinton Engineering Works, Oak Ridge, Tenn., in 1943, to work on the nation's atomic energy project. Returning to Kodak laboratories in 1945, he took up work in photographic theory, electrostatics, and measurements of nuclear radiation. In 1951 he was placed in charge of spectrographic analysis and electron microscopy.

Edwal Adds Krajicek

Joseph J. Krajicek has been added to the engineering staff at Edwal Laboratories, Ringwood, Ill. Until recently Mr. Krajicek was associated with Armour & Co. in Chicago, Ill. His duties at Edwal will pertain to plant design and maintenance.

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Carnegie Tech Sets Up Plan to Assist Industry

A plan to aid industry through fundamental research in engineering and science has been devised at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular and scheduled information service has been set up by the institution. This service makes available to cooperating companies reports on current research projects undertaken by individuals of the engineering and science departments. Cooperating companies are those organizations which give financial support for research to Carnegie.

The research reports contain a listing of abstracts of current projects in chemistry, mathematics, and physics, and in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical and metallurgical engineering. Also included are titles of scientific papers published by members of the departments in engineering and science journals during the past five years. Copies of doctoral theses which may be of interest to cooperating companies are also made available by Carnegie.

WHO Group Proposes Added Name

The World Health Organization's subcommittee on non-proprietary names has proposed a new name for adoption as an international proprietary name. Anyone wishing to comment or object to the name should contact Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, of the subcommittee, at 46 Park avenue, New York 16, referring to the name by its WHO number. The proposed name, together with its WHO number and a description of the chemical nature of the compound follows:— Distreptocin (WHO No. 241)— For a combination of equal parts of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin.

Schenley Promotes Taft To a Vice-Presidency

Election of Clarence B. Taft as vice-president in charge of product development for Schenley Laboratories, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind., has been announced by Arthur C. Emelin, company president. Mr. Taft has directed product development for the firm since 1949. He will continue to make his headquarters in New York. Before joining Schenley he was director of clinical investigation in New England for the Winthrop Chemical Company, and later held a similar post with Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.

N-Acetyl-dl-Methionine Price Reduction Reported by Dow

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced a reduction in the price of N-acetyl-dl-methionine. The reduction, based on shipments of fifty pounds or over, is made possible by production of the new compound in commercial quantities following several years of research on methionine, Dow said. The company also supplies experimental samples upon request.

Trade Briefs

Eli Lilly & Co. recently exhibited a display called "Farmers and Meat Packing Houses Are Vital to Health."

Nuclear Instrument & Chemical Corporation will be known in its advertising and sales promotion from now on as Nuclear-Chicago.

Dr. Douglas V. Frost, Abbott Laboratories research head, has been elected to a fellowship in the New York Academy of Sciences.

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Parke, Davis & Co. Names Four New Field Managers

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has announced the appointments of four new field managers. They are:—Arthur N. Sorenson, who will work in the Seattle, Wash., branch; C. G. Flach, for the New Orleans, La., branch; J. M. Comeau, for the Montreal branch, and Richard B. Croslin, for the Los Angeles branch.

Mr. Sorenson joined Parke, Davis in 1948. He was assigned to a sales territory in Portland, Ore., and in 1951 was given a hospital territory in the same city. Mr. Flach joined the company in 1929 and held positions in the order, invoicing and city sales departments while attending college. After graduation he became a salesman in Texas and Mississippi, later transferring to New Orleans. Mr. Comeau has been with the company since 1948. He covered a sales and medical service territory in Montreal and later was named hospital representative, a position he held until his recent promotion. Mr. Comeau will cover sales assignments in all French speaking territories in Quebec. Mr. Croslin, associated with the company since 1947, began as a salesman in the Los Angeles branch, which covers parts of California and Nevada and all of Arizona.

AEC Massachusetts Lab Goes Into Fuel Operation

A new Atomic Energy Commission laboratory located in Winchester, Mass., has gone into full operation. The primary objective of the laboratory, operated by the American Cyanamid Company under contract to the raw materials division of the AEC, is the development and improvement of processes for the recovery of uranium from its ores.

The laboratory is well equipped for studying all phases of mineral dressing, and one of its functions will be to undertake the important task of developing methods for effective and economical recovery of uranium from low-grade ores and other low-grade uranium bearing materials.

ARA Appoints Clarkson Director Of Vesicular Exanthema Program

Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Deputy Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, has been placed in charge of the department's program for eradication of vesicular exanthema. Designation of the responsibility to Dr. Clarkson was contained in a memorandum signed by Dr. B. T. Shaw, administrator of ARA.

Terramycin Aids in Fungus Cases

Treatment with terramycin has completely cleared up seven cases of actinomycosis, a fungus disease also known as "lump mouth." Three New York dentists, Drs. Stanley L. Lane, Austin H. Kutscher and Rolando Chaves, report their successful control of the fungal abscesses in the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

Hoffmann-La Roche Names Rubin to Development Post

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has announced the appointment of Dr. S. H. Rubin to the position of director of new products development. The company also announced the appointment of Harold A. Ham as director of pharmaceutical production. Mr. Ham was previously associated with Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, Pepsi Cola Company and General Chemical Company.

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Mercury Shipping Rules Revised by Post Office

The Post Office Department revised its regulations April 14 relating to the mailing of mercury in small quantities when suitably packaged to prevent breakage. As amended, section 35.15(f) reads as follows:—

"(f) Mercury. (1) Mercury in quantities not exceeding five one-pound containers shall be accepted for transmission in the domestic mails when in tightly closed strong containers of glass, earthenware, or metal, with each one-pound container securely cushioned by a strong fiber box, when only one is shipped, shall be cushioned in a larger fiberboard box testing not less than 175 pounds (Mullen or Cady tester), tightly closed and securely fastened.

"(2) When more than one one-pound unit is contained in a parcel (but not more than five), the units shall be cushioned in a larger fiberboard box, testing not less than 200 pounds, or its equivalent, by not less than two inches of firmly packed cushioning material on all sides. The shipping box shall be tightly closed and securely fastened.

"(3) Mercury in small quantities such as contained in switches used to make and break an electric current may also be packed in approved mailing tubes when the glass tube of mercury is completely surrounded with at least one-half inch of approved cushioning material."

Robins Elects Reyes

Election of Dr. Martin Reyes, export manager of A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va., as vice-president of A. H. Robins Inter-American Corporation has been announced by E. Claiborne Robins, president of the Robins company. The A. H. Robins Inter-American Corporation is the export affiliate of A. H. Robins.

Hard Water Testing Kit Available, Lack Chemical Company Announces

Lack Chemical Company, New York, has announced the availability of a hard water test kit which, it is reported, makes it possible to check the hardness of water in thirty seconds. The kit was designed for non-technical persons. It consists of a plastic box containing three bottles of solutions and a calibrated testing vial. By following the instructions on the inside cover, the tester can determine the hardness of water in either grains per gallon or parts per million as calcium carbonate, according to Lack.

Plasma Extender Made Available for Civilian Use

"Expandex," a plasma volume expander, is now being sent to hospitals throughout the country for civilian use, according to J. Albert Woods, president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Until now the full production of Commercial Solvents' Expandex plant, completed in July, 1952, had been taken by the military. The government has purchased approximately 1,000,000 bottles. An annual production capacity of 1,500,000 units a year by Commercial Solvents assures an ample initial supply for civilian use, Mr. Woods said.

White Names Patterson

White Laboratories, Inc., Kenilworth, N. J., has announced the appointment of Hubert L. Patterson as director of advertising. Mr. Patterson joined the company in 1941 as a member of the sales field staff. He has served in executive capacities in the sales department, advertising departments and professional service division; also as manager of the company's St. Louis, Mo., office, and most recently as director of sales promotion and sales training at Kenilworth.

Hexokinase Production Started, Pabst Laboratories Announces

Pabst Laboratories, research division of the Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has started the production of the enzyme hexokinase. The product is the first enzyme added to the Pabst list of fine biochemicals made from yeast. It is supplied as a dry lyophilized powder, stable on storage at 4 degrees centrigrade or lower.

Trade Briefs

General Foods Central Laboratories, Hoboken, N. J., has named Glenn Kennedy engineering research section head.

George R. Gilbert, international operations vice-president for Schenley Laboratories, Inc., is on a business trip to Europe.

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- Picrotoxin ☐
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50 bls, Meer Corp, Yokohama
POWDER—12 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Yokohama
AMMONIUM FLUORIDE—40 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
PERSULPHATE—40 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
90 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
ANGELICA ROOT—40 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
ANILIN DYES—3 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
17 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
16 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
17 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
14 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
15 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
2 cans, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
91 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—35 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
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19 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
72 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, San Antonio
68 bgs, R Lennard & Co, Dar es Salaam
BERBERIS ROOT—37 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
BERGAMOT OIL—100 qup cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
15 qu cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Messina
20 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Messina
BERYLLIUM ORE—398 bgs, Beira
BILE, OX—2 bbls, Oceans Trading Corp, Stockholm
BISMUTH METAL—120 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLEACHING POWDER—306 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—68 dms, George Uhe Co, Belem Para
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Belem Para
12 dms, Dura Commodities, Rio de Janeiro
6 dms, Chase National Bank, Iquitos
BUTTONLAC—200 bgs, Calcutta
CADMIUM METAL—125 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
40 cs, J W Hampton jr, Kobe
110 cs, Bank of Athens, Antwerp
CAFFEINE—40 kgs, American Quinine Co, London
CALCIFEROL—1 cs, R J Saunders, Rotterdam
CANANGA OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tandjong Priok
CAPSICUM OLEORESIN—28 cs, Warner-Hudnut Co, London
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SEED—100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—63 bgs, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
CASEIN—1,753 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
181 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
CASSIA—750 bls, Landes & Balint, Hong Kong
200 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hong Kong
250 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
32 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—2,540 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Kohsichang
1,049 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Kohsichang
572 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Djibouti
1,994 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bangkok
632 bgs, Marseilles
OIL—230 tons, Hardesty Chemical Co, Bombay
141 tons, H G Albu Co, Recife
206 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—77 bls, Marseilles
CELLULOSE ACETATE—101 dms, R I Mendels, Antwerp
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—20 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
CHILLIES—160 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lagos
927 bgs, Standard Bank of South Africa, Lagos
84 bgs, E Saville & Co, Zanzibar
80 bgs, Sokol & Co, Yokohama
83 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Matadi
CHLOROPHYLL—15 dms, Airkem Inc, London
CHOLIC ACID—36 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—67 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—3 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Galle
QUILLS—25 bls, Volkart Bros, Galle
225 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
200 bls, Galle
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Galle
6 [illegible] Wessel, Duval & Co, Galle
34 [illegible] Volkart Bros, Galle
21 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Colombo
CLOVE SPICE—180 bls, E Saville & Co, Zanzibar
40 bls, Nederlandsche Handel, Zanzibar
150 bls, Swiss Bank Corp, Zanzibar
20 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
200 bls, Zanzibar
COALTAR DYES—24 cks, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—210 tons, Bank of California, Manila
892 tons, Rotterdam
CODLIVER OIL—160 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Bergen
50 cans, Bankers Trust Co, Bergen
COLUMBITE ORE—1,069 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Lagos
280 bgs, Derby & Co, Port Harcourt
COPAL GUM—25 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—71 dms, Hanson Van Winkle Munning Co, Liverpool
COTTON LINTERS—600 bls, C Stockheimer, Matadi
200 bls, Kauders Steuber, Cutuco
700 bls, Bank of New York, Karachi
68 bls, M O Schimmel Corp, Hamburg
431 bls, Kauders Steuber, Hamburg
118 bls, Cowa Co, Recife
740 bls, J E Bernard, Recife
49 bls, Willemstad
COTTONSEEDMEAL—4,258 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
CRESYLIC ACID—237 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—901 bls, Chase National Bank, Iquitos
960 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Iquitos
1,896 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUBEB BERRIES—205 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
CYCLORYL— kgs, Aceto Chemical Co, London
DAMMAR GUM—85 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Tandjong Priok
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—6 cks, Dow Chemical Co, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—4 cs, Jung Fwdg Co, Rotterdam
DIETHYLAMINOACETOXYLIDIDE — 2 cs, Astra Pharmaceutical Products, Gothenburg
DILL SEED—90 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
EUCALYPTUS OIL—6 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Lisbon
FISH OIL COMPOUND—203 bgs, J J Gavin, Oslo
FUEL OIL—168,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
117,681 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
62,600 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
196,737 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
271,200 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
114,904 bbls, Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
186,183 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
70,730 bbls, Hess Inc, Aruba
98,443 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL, OX—2 cs, S Svendsen, Dunedin
25 dms, Milgate Chemicals, Gdynia
5 bbls, Brazilian Minerals & Timber Corp, Santos
GELATIN—30 bgs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Rotterdam
GERMANIUM DIOXIDE — 10 cs, Harmon Lichtenstein, Antwerp
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, Intra Mar Shipping Co, Bombay
21 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
57 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
GINGER ROOT—574 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Freetown
197 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Freetown
408 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos
GLUE—351 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Hamburg
310 bgs, Rotterdam
POWDERED—77 dms, North American Rayon Corp, Bremen
9 cs, North American Rayon Corp, Bremen
4 bgs, North American Rayon Corp, Bremen
GRAPHITE—417 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
202 bgs, Zanzibar
GYPSUM—5,242 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HENNA LEAVES—21 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Port Sudan
HEXAMETHYLENTETRAMINE — 20 dms, Rotterdam
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—3 cbys, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—37 cbys, Spielman Chemical Sales Co, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—80 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—14 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
9 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—200 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
12 bbls, W Manly, Malaga
KARAYA GUM—61 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
115 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
483 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
18 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
334 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
67 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
KAURI GUM—92 bgs, Chase National Bank, Auckland
KIESERITE—2,000 bgs, Purepac Corp, Bremen
LEMON OIL—40 hlf cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
11 dms, George Lueders & Co, Vera Cruz
40 hlf cs, Messina
PEEL—134 bbls, National City Bank, Messina
21 bbls, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Fuerst Bros, Cochin
5 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cutuco
27 dms, Orbis Products Corp, La Libertad
3 dms, W J Bush & Co, Cristobal
11 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Cochin
LICORICE ROOT—10 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Puerto Plata
LIVERMEAL—2,066 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Amsterdam
LIVERWORT HERB—3 bls, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Bank of New York, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
260 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
MAGNESITE—5,000 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MANGROVE BARK—715 bgs, Beira
MILK SUGAR—100 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dyestuffs Co, Rotterdam
50 dms, F Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
70 dms, Rotterdam
MONAZITE SAND—5 dms, Pacific & Atlantic Shippers Assoc, Liverpool
MONTAN WAX—105 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
400 bgs, Frank B Ross, Hamburg
1,425 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—2,779 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—3 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—20 bbls, Browning Chemical Corp, Bremen
SULPHATE—50 bgs, J R Wayne, Manchester
20 bgs, R C Williams, London
6 dms, Bank of Athens, Copenhagen
NUTMEGS—300 bgs, Landes & Balint, Colombo
OCHER—64 cks, C J Osborn, Capetown
OLIVE OIL—225 dms, Schroeder Bros, Genoa
100 dms, Fastene & Co, Genoa
100 dms, Caruso Products, Genoa
OPOPANAX GUM—14 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Aden
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Puerto Plata
PEEL—82 bbls, Causse Manufacturing Co, Messina
22 bbls, A J Mainger, Messina
42 bbls, J J Brunner, Messina
30 bbls, Messina
OXALIC ACID—9 cks, Antwerp
PALM OIL—554 tons, L Pasternak Co, London
597 tons, Argo Products Corp, London
183 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Lisbon
167 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
PAPAIN—14 cs, John Holt & Co, Dar es Salaam
28 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
3 crts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dar es Salaam
80 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
28 hf chts, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
9 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
5 cs, Kellys America Ltd, London
53 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
18 cs, Dar es Salaam
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alicante
300 bgs, J Sexton Co, Alicante
406 bgs, F O Nelson, Alicante
PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—7 cks, P Bauer & Co, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms, Perry Bros, Penang
1 dm Roure-Dupont, Penang
22 dms, Antoine Chiris, Penang
11 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Penang
2 cs, Antoine Chiris, Penang
PEARL ESSENCE—2 cs, Northam-Warren Corp, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—8,800 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
3,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
580 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
3,350 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
200 blks, J E Bernard, Bremen
200 bdls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, L D Seymour, Cochin
80 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
120 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
50 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
50 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
320 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
400 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
40 bgs, Bank of America, Bombay
8 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Rotterdam
8 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
228 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Punjab Commercial Agency, Bombay
48 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
136 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
400 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
120 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
300 bgs, Alleppey
80 bgs, Bombay
PERU BALSAM—1 dm, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
106,175 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
118,059 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
PHENOBARBITURIC ACID—2 dms, Liverpool
PHENYL DIMETHYLISOPYRAZOLON— 10 cks, Antwerp
METHYL AMINOPROPANOL—3 cks, Antwerp
POLLACKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
90 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYSTYROL—600 bgs, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
736 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
224 bgs, A Gronowitz, Gdynia
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—267 dms, Hanson Van Winkle Munning Co, Liverpool
SALTS—20 kgs, A Gusmer, London
POTATO STARCH—600 bgs, Oskar Eismann, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—280 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Dar es Salaam
50 bls, S B Penick & Co, Dar es Salaam
125 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
20 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Dar es Salaam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
5,449 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,496 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—400 flks, Interchange Commercial Corp, Cadiz
100 flks, Ayrton Metal Co, Havana
300 flks, National City Bank, Colombo
20 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Leghorn
QUININE SULPHATE—9 cs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Kobe
10 cs, Antwerp
RAPESEED OIL—400 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Karlshamns
RICE STARCH—225 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Antwerp
SANDALWOOD—1,002 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Bombay
100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
OIL—9 cs, Huxley Westfried Corp, Madras
SASSAFRAS OIL—30 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—658 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
250 bgs, Bangkok
1,950 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—9 bls, Port Sudan
SERPENTINA ROOT—21 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
27 pkgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Bombay
SESAME SEED—688688 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Cristobal
395 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
328 bgs, Sacharen Bros, Cristobal
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Cristobal
SHELLAC—41 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
14 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
54 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
124 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
20 bgs, Flora Lac Co, London
45 dms, R J Saunders, Manchester
750 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM PERBORATE—300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULPHATE—5,000 bgs, Rotterdam
STARCH—2,000 bgs, Haberland Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
200 bgs, D C Andrews, London
SUMAC EXTRACT—100 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
TALC—3,600 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—253 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
2,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bangkok
100 bgs Sembodja Corp, Kohsichang
1,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Kohsichang
2,119 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
20 bgs, Kohsichang
THYME LEAVES—107 bgs, Seek & Kade, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—5 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Cristobal
TUNU GUM—267 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto
TURMERIC ROOT—30 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
TURPENTINE—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
UREA—500 bgs, Leviant & Co, Copenhagen
2,000 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Gothenburg
182 bgs, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—21 cs, French American Banking Corp, Havre
49 cs, Otto Gerdau, Vera Cruz
17 cs, F Huber, Tandjong Priok
10 cs, F Huber, Semarang
16 cs, Zink & Trieste, Semerang
10 cs, George Lueders & Co, Marseille
14 cs, Marseille
VEGETABLE GUM—30 dms, P Lorillard Co, London
WAX—78 bgs, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
WATTLE BARK—3,565 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—1,032 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
525 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
1,087 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—3,462 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—2,400 bgs, Derby & Co, Penang
480 bgs, Metallurg Inc, Rangoon
ORE—125 bgs, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Lisbon
602 bgs, Bangkok
120 bgs, Hong Kong
WOOL GREASE—28 dms, B Whittam Corp, Manchester
30 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
47 dms N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
54 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Liverpool
33 dms, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Liverpool
56 dms, J J Gavin, Genoa
53 bbls, Gallard Schlesinger, Bremen
WAX ACIDS—54 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—5,332 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
COALTAR DYES—12 dms, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,204 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antwerp
IRON OXIDE—400 bbls, J Lee Smith, Malaga
MANGANESE ORE—414 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Los Vilos
300 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Coquimbo
PALM OIL—320 tons, Lever Bros Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,650 bls, P H Shallus, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—12,800 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
975 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
341 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
VANILLA BEANS—74 cs, McCormick & Co, Vera Cruz

Boston

BONE—400 bgs, A M Goldstein, Santos
245 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp, Montevideo
COTTON LINTERS—100 bls, Williamson Northup Co, Santos
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—112 bgs, Genoa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 1,037 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,800 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—223 bgs, Parks Co, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—7,997 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos

Los Angeles

ANTIMONY OXIDE—100 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Liverpool
BONEMEAL—1,120 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Antwerp
2,204 bgs, Transatlantic By-Products Corp, Alexandria
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
300 bgs, R J Spitz Inc, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—258 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
CINNAMON OIL—25 bbls, D Hecht & Co, Colombo
COPRA, BULK—300 long tons, American Trust Co, Siain
500 long tons, Cebu
CAKE—10,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
3,360 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Manila
CUMIN SEED—357 bgs, Consolidated Grocers Corp, Rotterdam
143 bgs, Joensson Cross, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—200 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Otaru
GELIDIUM—100 bls, American Agar & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—50 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
NAPHTHALENE—109 bgs, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—28 bgs, Port of Spain
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Edmond Lang, Bremen
2,000 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
1,200 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Bremen
2,440 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
PEPPER—16 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—8,704,384 bbls, Texas Co, Sidon Lebanon
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Anglo Calif National Bank, Rotterdam
SIENNA, BURNT—100 bgs, Frank Davis Co, Genoa
SODIUM CYANIDE—500 dms, National Shamut Bank of Boston, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Intercambio U S A, Hamburg
TALC—100 bgs, Charles Mathieu Inc, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—32 bgs, Carasso & Co, Marseille
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—100 bbls, Antwerp

Norfolk

COTTON LINTERS—3,671 bls, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
PEATMOSS—400 bls, W M Stone, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,037 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,413 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—4,960 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
BERYL ORE—80 tons, Derby & Co, Beira
52 tons, Derby & Co, Luderitz
CASTOR OIL—375 tons, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
CODLIVER OIL—324 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Lisbon
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
FLUORSPAR—2,045 tons, Chas Kurz, Genoa
GYPSUM—6,283 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—235 tons, First National Cincinnati, Split
MANGANESE ORE—998 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Coquimbo
102 tons, Marseilles
9,881 tons, Antwerp
MUSTARD SEED—1,200 bgs, R T French Co, Copenhagen
PEATMOSS—700 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremen
1,200 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
3,313 bls, Keer Maurer, Hamburg
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
5,100 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
2,450 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—129,870 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
209,934 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
174,584 bbls, Texas Co, Sidon
120,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
133,229 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
194,103 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
636,317 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
112,981 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,395 bgs, Manchester
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

San Francisco

AGAR—7 cs, Getz Bros, Yokohama
ASBESTOS FIBER—3,600 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
838 bgs, Pabco Products, Durban
BONEMEAL—4,170 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
CASEIN—344 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—884 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, La Union
CHILLIES—21 bgs, Kiyoshi Hirasaki, Moji
CLOVE SPICE—230 bls, Transpacific Trans Co, Durban
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Arista Oil Products, Rotterdam
COPAL GUM—140 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Manila
COPRA—650 tons, Cargill Inc, Hondagua
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Kobe
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
600 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
CAKE—800 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
COTTON LINTERS—100 bls, Lastreto Phillips, La Union
CUMIN SEED—71 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—86 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—25 cs, Isoflex Corp, Gothenburg

LINSEEDMEAL—4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Yokohama
830 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Kobe
1,092 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
MACE—17 cs, Barclays Bank, Port of Spain
OURICURY WAX—121 bgs, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Rotterdam
50 bgs, S H Tyler & Son, Alicante
25 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Alicante
100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Trieste
PEATMOSS—200 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
2,100 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
1,000 bls, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,540 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
105 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Smith Inter-Ocean Co, Pusan
UREA—21 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam

Fats, Oils Outlook Traced

—Continued from page 5

Also, some expansion is likely in the use of vegetable oils for frozen desserts.

"On the other hand, exports should continue at a high level but somewhat less than the record levels of recent crop years. The net result is that domestic stocks on October 1, 1953, will be above those at the beginning of the year. Free stocks in commercial hands, however, will be substantially less than those of a year earlier because of the indicated large holdings of cottonseed oil and butter by CCC.

"Prospective supplies of inedible fats and oils during the 1952-53 crop year are considerably more than adequate to meet requirements," Mr. Prichard went on. "In the drying oil field, CCC holds that about 485,000,000 pounds of linseed oil of which 300,000,000 pounds is held for the account of the secretary as a reserve for possible defense needs under the Defense Production Act of 1950. Flaxseed is being supported at 80 percent of parity for 1953. The March 19 intentions-to-plant report indicates a possible 20 percent increase in flaxseed acreage. The department has requested producers to reconsider their plans because of the large inventories of linseed oil.

"The castor oil situation is easing. CCC is continuing its domestic producton supply program which should attain 125,000 harvested acres in 1953. Domestic tung oil production from the 1952 crop is estimated at a record of about 35,000,000 pounds and another large production is indicated for 1953 because of favorable weather conditions to date. Supplies of tung oil, however, will be less than 50 percent of those available before Korea and are expected to remain at relatively low levels.

"Alkyd resins, mineral spirits and other fat and non-fat materials," Mr. Prichard said, "are being used in increasing quantities to replace drying oils. The most rapid increase has been in rubber base paints. Unoffical reports indicate the production of rubber base paints increased from 7,000,000 gallons in 1949 to 20,000,000 in 1951 and to about 40,000,000 in 1952. At least one exterior rubber base paint has been announced for market and others no doubt will be available soon. It can be expected that fish oil and other drying oils will meet increased competition from new materials resulting from chemical developments."

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Flavoring botanicals developed most of the price activity in the market last week and the changes were evenly divided between ups and downs. Medicinal botanicals were noted for substantial price strength which was based more on moderate stocks than on liberal demand from manufacturing consumers. The declines noted during the week held the balance of influence on the market index which became 0.05 point lower at 106.99.

Collection of the 1953 crop has started in the southern states under conditions which bring some anxiety with respect to the ultimate results of gathering during the months ahead. It seems likely at this time that there will be a lack of workers in numbers sufficient to restore a normal balance between warehouse stocks and probable consuming needs. A large production would be welcome in 1953 because of the fact that primary markets this Spring are almost bare of both large and small volume items. The 1952 crop was so small that even conservative demand during the past several months has resulted in a carryover which some describe as the smallest on record.

While a liberal supply of labor is a vital need, even more vital will be good weather throughout the growing season. That means plenty of normal sunshine, equitable temperatures, sufficient moisture scattered between sustained periods of weather conducive to drug collection.

The labor supply seems apt to be subnormal; it has been decreasing for several years under the impact of high wages paid by southern industry. And of course, the weather must be an unknown quantity except as it develops from week to weeks. The considered opinion at this time is that prices offered the workers will average higher than in early Spring of 1952. Future trends in buying prices will hinge on the how active collection may be and how favorable the growing conditions are this year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, Cochin, unbleached, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, China, Canton-Kwangsi rolls, 2c. per lb.
Celeryseed, French, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, "0000," 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ¼c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 1½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Czech, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 2c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, ½c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
shrivels, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black*, spot, 1c. per lb.
red, Nigerian, ½c. per lb.
white, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 2c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 18, 1952
106.99	107.04†	107.47	116.20

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Balsams

Copaiba—Demand was along jobbing lines but the number of such orders in the market was sufficient to make for a very steady price situation and a reduction of price competition on the spot. Also, replacement quotations showed stability.

Fir — Interest of manufacturing consumers in Canadian balsam was about even with the takings over the past month. Prices held steady. Oregon balsam remained in virtually nominal position and a restoration of stocks must await new production in 1953.

Peru—Inquiry gained moderately, giving considerable support to sellers' price views and tending to reduce some of the recently rather marked tendency toward shading on the spot. Undertones were slightly firmer in practically all quarters.

Tolu—Recleaned balsam was relatively firm on the spot. At least, no further shading of local quotations developed during the past week and the market as a whole was maintained more generally. Stocks were said to be ample at the moment.

Barks

Sassafras—The moderate collection of high quality bark made in 1952 has been fairly well cleared from primary market stocks. New collection gets underway and considerable effort will be made to stimulate deliveries of new crop to warehouses.

White Pine—Production this year will depend largely on activity on the part of the furniture manufacturers in the southern states. Given a good consumption of wood as lumber, adequate stocks of white pine bark will probably be obtained. The carryover from 1952 production was said to be light.

Beans

Vanilla—Demand continued to be for relatively small lots to complete special requirements. For the most part, manufacturing consumers find their current reserves sufficient to care for production needs at its present volume. Basically, prices in all markets—at home and abroad—were being firmly maintained and most signs known at this time point to possible advances in the replacement markets when trading in new crop beans shall get underway. Spot prices held steady.

Gums

Aloe—Prices were steady. Orders were reported to be conservative in size, yet they were also said to be steady when it came to jobbing requirements of a fair number of consumers. Primary market prices showed substantial stability.

Arabic—Cables showed little change in replacement cost of this material. Also, however, they indicated that shippers' ideas on the value of their current stocks were possessed of considerable strength and, hence, they resisted buyers' bidding with a deal of success since when importers here needed to obtain replacement stocks, they came close to meeting the full prices prevailing at the source in recent weeks. All spot quotations were noted for stability on sales to users.
prices showed a tendency to rise in Bonnaire and Aruba.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnip—Exceptionally favorable weather must prevail this year if a normal production is to reach primary market warehouses. The latter are bare of stocks at this time and at present it seems likely that dealers at the origin will compete rather actively for the material gathered. An adverse element in the situation is the smaller labor supply predicted.

Laurel—Portuguese leaf became nominal at 10c. Turkish was advanced to 14c. to 14½c., and Yugoslav rose to 9½c. to 10c.

Lobelia—Carryover is exceptionally small; there seems to be virtually no leaves and hardly any herb at the present time. Relatively high buying prices are apt ta prevail this Spring hold out little hope for more favorable prices to consumers.

Oregano—The spot market was bare of any general offerings. A few odd lots might still exist but if so, they were well concealed and reserved for regular customers. Relief from the present situation must await maturity of the 1953 crop abroad where, incidentally, the markets are bare of 1952 goods.

Sage—All varieties, save Dalmatian, remained without change in price. However, Dalmatian continued to decline and late last week the market was down to 38c. to 39c. per pound. Operators in this item reported normally slow demand at present.

Miscellaneous

Irish Moss—The replacement situation remained rather acute. Shippers have

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Week Ended April 10

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Capsicums, 145 bags: moldy.
Caraway seed, 7 lots, 700 bags: filthy.
Lemon oil, 10 cases: adulterated.
Mace, 3 lots, 27 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs, 3 lots, 307 bags: filthy.
Oregano, 25 bags: filthy.
Rhubarb root, 42 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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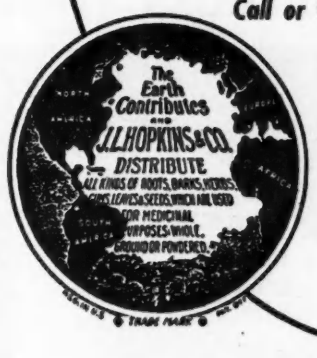

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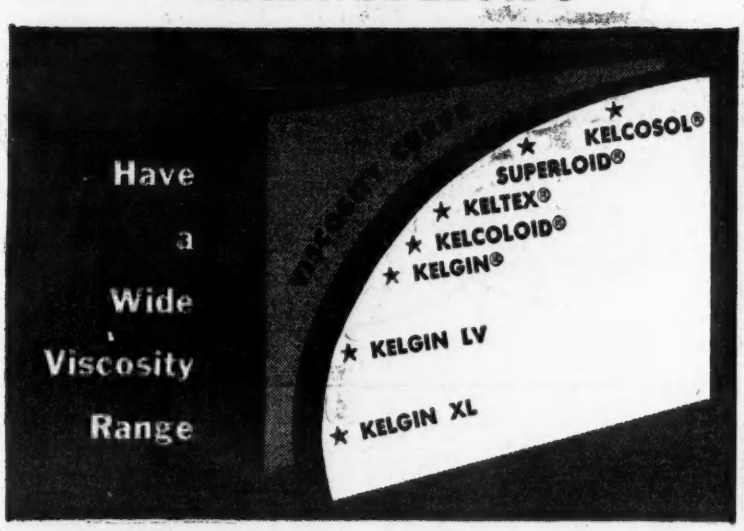

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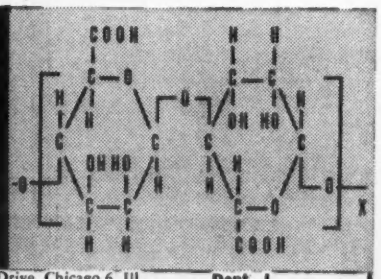

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long failed to generally produce a moss free from elements that have led to substantial detentions and recleaning operations in this market. Few shippers will now guarantee their offerings to pass and since the terms of purchase have usually been payment after passing, not much moss has been moving to this market for some time past. This condition has made released stocks more valuable and prime, bleached moss last week was strongly supported at 30c. to 35c. per pound. It was said last week that trouble with quality also appears in moss collected in the northern hemisphere areas along the United States and Canadian coasts.

Grains of Paradise—The depression of prices seemed at an end. During the past week, a fair amount of demand was supplied at the higher spot price of 34c. to 34½c. per pound and it would require a substantial gain in imports obtained at favorable prices to turn local quotations once again in favor of buyers.

Roots

Blood—Most suppliers hoped for a good sized collection this year. The limited crop last year has been fairly well sold into consumption and, hence, the carryover this year is probably less than normal in size. Based on quantities available and regardless of light demand at present, quotations were reported to be very steady at 55c. to 56c. per pound.

Echinacea—Most primary market factors in this article have nothing in store at the present time, a fact which has made a nominal market at least as high as $1.30 per pound. The article is apt to fetch gatherers rather high returns when the Spring production begins to reach the dealers.

Ipecac—Source prices have assumed a firmness which has not been fully reflected in local quotations except for the fact that all tendency to shade local prices has disappeared regardless of the current volume of demand. Dealers awaited return of major buying and held prices quite firm.

Rhubarb—Further quantities have been detained on arrival here. The latest detention because of the presence of filth amounted to forty-two bags. However, stocks of Indian root in released position appeared ample enough to meet the needs shown by manufacturing consumers at this time. Each week sees a drop in the very small quantity of Chinese root actually available for prompt delivery out of spot stocks.

Senega—Some quarters have reported an expansion in export inquiry if not in actual export sales. A generally steadier price position was in development. At least, no tendency to shade recent spot prices at $1.95 to $2.10 per pound prevailed in the local market during the past week.

Turmeric—Alleppey root was shaded to 19c. to 19½c. per pound but Madras material was advanced to 11c. to 11½c. Quotations on Haitian goods remained unchanged at 9½c. to 10c.

Seeds

Celery—The rising price on French seed continued last week and by the close of the week, the market stood much firmer at 42c. to 45c. per pound and sellers showed much reserve in accepting business at the 42c. level. The situation hitches tightly to disappearing spot stocks and inability of France to replace the nearly exhausted spot stock earlier than new crop. Indian seed remained about steady at 25c. to 26c. and sold fairly well.

Cumin—Iranian seed was raised to 14½c. to 15c. per pound and although Turkish was quoted 14½c., the tendency was to make the price level with that asked for the produce of Iran.

Fennel—Some dark Czech seed was noted at 15c. to 15½c. per pound and medium light material was 15½c. to 16c. Indian seed was unavailable on spot but futures were quoted. Seed now afloat from India was priced at 22c. per pound and materials for shipment this month was 19½c.

Mustard—It was too early to get reports relative to crop prospects on domestic seed and not too much contract buying has developed. Farmers in Montana were disposed to go slow in booking orders for September-October delivery until something definite is known about how large an acreage is planted.

Spices

Cinnamon—The Ceylon "0000" quality was higher at 39c. to 40c. per pound. Ceylon No. 2 remained at 28c. to 28½c.

Clove—Zanzibar buds on spot were shaded to $1.50 to $1.51 per pound and some buds from Ceylon were noted at $1.51 to $1.52. Zanzibars for October-November delivery were named at $1.18 and the August-September shipment price was $1.17. Based on experience, the next crop in Zanzibar should be large. The two previous crops have been described as poor in 1951 and a failure in 1952. The price trend will depend on buying by India, Pakistan, and Indonesia.

Pepper—Business in black pepper on spot was done at $1.42 per pound and most future positions stood also at that level. Following that, spot went to $1.43 but futures became at $1.41 to $1.42. Later, spot was back at $1.42. A holiday in India made offerings few early in the period. Red pepper held steady except for a ½c. fall to 32c. to 33c. on Nigerian chillies. White pepper was shaded to $1.47 to $1.48 for spot goods.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.42 to $1.43 per pound; afloat, $1.41; April shipment, $1.41; May shipment, $1.40; and June shipment, $1.40.

Pimento—Mexicans were higher at 22c. to 22½c. per pound but Jamaica berries were shaded at 28c. to 29c. Light demand made business virtually jobbing in size through the week.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business was more active in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market. A pickup in volume was noted in the demand for some items that receive a heavier call during the summer consuming season. Orange oil attracted more interest as beverage makers moved into their chief producing period. Their larger call for citrus oils figured in the even price level of Florida orange oil and helped prevent a more extensive dip in California oil prices. Further demands were expected to bring up quotations for orange oil and absorb a large part of the market's surplus.

Italian orange oil was slightly lower but did not figure prominently on the market because of the easy availability of domestic material. A lower price for Asiatic storax was offered but did not significantly change the position of this aromatic material. Reductions were also effected in erigeron and guaiacwood oils. These reductions slightly outweighed the market's advances and the index declined .05 point to stand at 154.53.

Natural civet prices were advanced as material of a good quality became harder to obtain. Ocotea cymbarum oil was up, following a substantial firming of the market. Lighter offerings from the source, together with an increased domestic demand, were responsible for the firmer prices. Brazilian bois de rose oil was offered at prices showing a marked advance, although an earlier minimum spot offer was maintained. A very large amount of the oil was recently sold in Brazil and has passed into firm hands. This development raised the replacement cost and firmed the market position of the oil.

Aromatic derivatives of bois de rose oil showed a stronger tone as a result of the upturn in raw material costs. Some quotations for linalool and for linalyl acetate were strengthened for this reason. Other aromatics were steady in price and with a few exceptions were available in quantities ample for current requirements. Natural musk was one of the scarce aromatic materials. Supplies have been virtually exhausted while replacement has become impossible to obtain.

Price Trends

Advanced

Civet, nat., $1.25 per oz.
Oil, ocotea cymbarum, 7c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, erigeron, $1 per lb.
Guaiacwood, 5c. per lb.
Orange, exp., Cal., 5c. per lb.
Messina, 5c. per lb.
Storax, USP, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 18, 1952
154.53	154.58	159.15	193.85

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Natural Italian oil showed a stronger tone with an upward extension of the price range and firmer offers from most sources. A minimum quotation at $11.25 per pound remained the market's lowest during the week. A slight advance on cables from the primary source indicated that the currently stronger tone might result in a generally advanced price range for spot offers.

Bois de Rose—A considerably stronger tone was noted for Brazilian oil during the past week and prices showed a much firmer tone. The previous minimum offer of $3.75 per pound was maintained. However, this offer was so close to the replacement price asked at the source that trade sources doubted if it could be maintained. The bulk of the oil available in Brazil has been sold and is in firm hands, trade sources reported, leading the current upward trend. Prices of $4 to $4.25 per pound for replacement were not uncommon during the past week and it was expected in the trade that the range would narrow down this level in the very near future.

Caraway—The price range extended upward from an offer of $2.50 and was steady during the week just past. The oil has remained in ample supply for past months and was offered on the market in quantities easily able to cover consumers' needs. Dealers reported a good inquiry, noting that considerable interest resulted from its use as a replacement for dillseed oil.

Citronella—Firmer spot prices followed a definite pickup in demand during the past week. While earlier minimum quotations were maintained, the upper edge of the price range was extended for Java-type oil. Cables from the primary market showed no significant changes during the week and the outlook for the oil continued to be without any drastic moves in either direction.

Clove—The recent trend toward firmer prices continued during the past week as replacement appeared stronger for leaf oil. Continued high costs for the raw material have worked against any reductions in the price of either leaf or bud oil. The latter was offered from $9.50 per pound by those dealers handling the oil. Many have discontinued carrying the oil as result of the price level necessitated by prices from the source.

Erigeron—A revised price offer from one source brought the minimum quotation to $5.50 per pound, down $1 from the earlier low quotation. The market was without other feature, as inquiry remained close to usual levels and was filled without difficulty from inventories, dealers reported during the week.

Eucalyptus—Cables from foreign shippers were in line with previous offers with the exception of one slightly weaker offer for Portuguese oil in the 70-75% range. Replacement was easy from current shipments and the price structure for all grades of oil appeared to be holding without significant change in either direction.

Garlic—An earlier quotation of $9 per ounce, the prevailing low, was maintained during the past week, while the outside price rose to $10.50 per ounce. Very few offers were to be heard, as the material remained in the scarce category. Sales were limited to small lots, it was reported in the trade, as larger amounts of oil were unavailable. The tight supply situation appeared certain to remain without improvement for the foreseeable future, as the quantity of material imported remained at a low level.

Guaiacwood—A slight dip in the minimum offer was noted as this price went to $1.60 per pound from $1.65. Prices for the material have tended to remain stablie for a considerable period of time, the current price change being the first one noted during 1953. A normal inquiry was met in the trade, reports stated, and this demand dealers were able to fill without undue difficulty.

Juniper Berry—Oil meeting NF specifications was offered from $2.75 per pound, showing no inclination to change the currently prevailing price range. Twice rectified material was offered from a low quotation of $3.60. Inquiry for the oil was reported light in the past thirty days, with very little interest shown by consumers and no offers of more than average size received.

Lavandin—The earlier minimum price of $2.10 per pound was maintained during the past week as the situation remained without feature. Reports from shippers in France indicated that the carryover from last year's crop remained adequate in the face of only moderate inquiry. With several months remaining until the 1953 material reaches the market, some extensive price changes could develop. As yet, however, the market appeared steady .

Lavender—Flower oil in the 30-32% ester range was priced upward from $3 during the past week and showed no noticeable changes from quotations of the past thirty days. 38-40% oil was priced from $5.25, while 40-42% oil was offered from $6. The market was steady, with replacement holding close to earlier levels and sufficient material available to fill all current requirements, trade observers stated. Spanish spike oil was priced from $1.50 and followed the trend noted above for flower oil.

Lemon—Dealers found it impossible to fill consumer needs from the stocks of oil available from current production, continuing the tight supply situation which has plagued users of the oil for past weeks. Prices held firm during the week just past, ranging from a minimum of $6 per pound upward to $6.50, quotations depending upon brand and supplier. Italian oil was offered from $5.85 per pound, but did little to relieve the tight supply situation among users of the oil because of the frequent rejections necessitated on the basis of quality.

Lemongrass—Earlier offers ranging upward from $1.10 per pound were maintained during the past week as the oil held a fairly steady position. Cables from primary markets, also, were unchanged from the week before. The quantity of material available on spot appeared ample

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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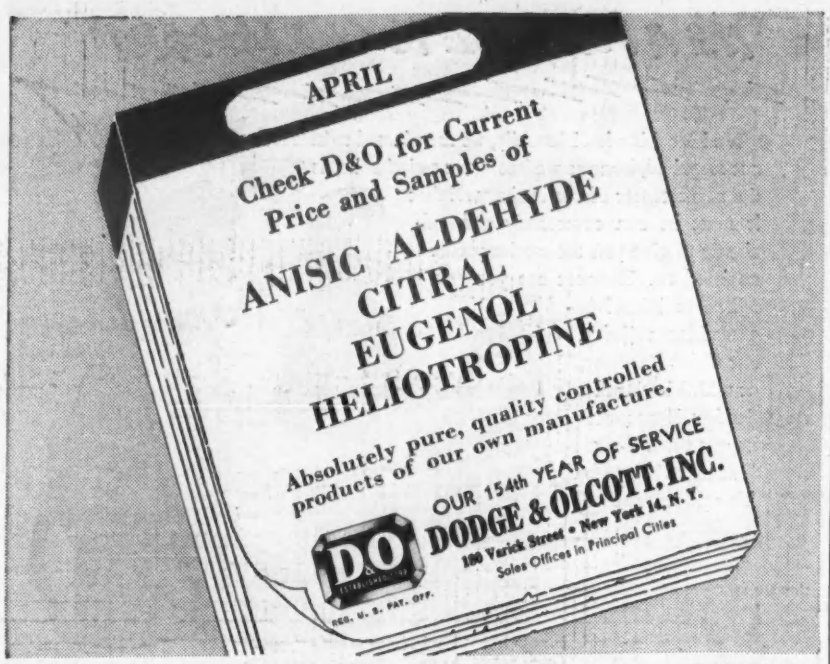
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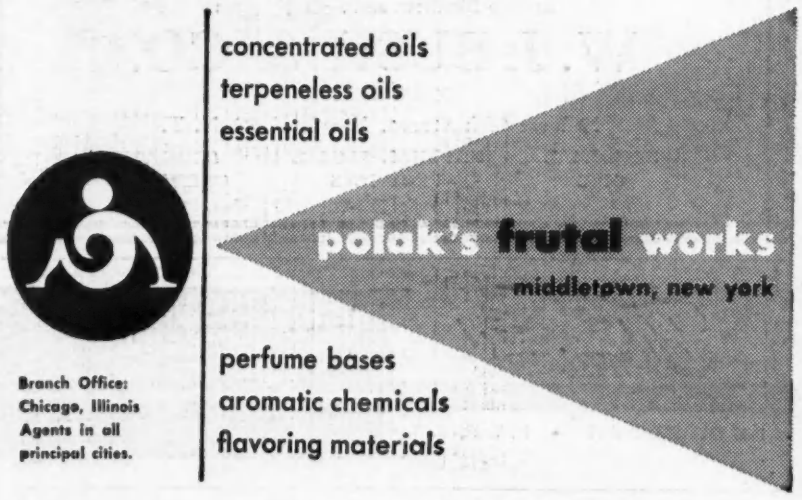

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for current inquiry, which has appeared easier in the last fourteen days. Replacement offered no difficulties, according to trade reports.

Neroli—Additional weakness was noted during the past week in this already weak market. Suppliers have been obtainable in almost any desired amount for some time and during the past week reports from the producing country indicated that easier quotations could be obtained. The limited market for this oil has worked against any strengthening in price schedules.

Nutmeg—West Indian oil, recently reduced, was unchanged during the past week. Quotations ranging upward from $2.60 per pound were heard, and the market appeared steady. East Indian oil prices included a minimum offer at $3.10. Both types of oil were offered in lots that were reported ample for current inquiry.

Ocotea Cymbarum—A 7c. rise in the minimum quotation was effected during the week, and prices from most other quarters offering the oil were increased as well. The increases brought many offers for spot material to between 75c. to $1. Lighter offerings from the source caused the firmer prices and the stronger tone was intensified by an increased domestic demand, trade sources stated. Cables coming in during the week showed that the replacement price had been upped, indicating that the material could occupy a stronger position for some time.

Orange—The minimum price for California expressed California oil, which firmed to 70c. per pound two weeks ago, was moved back to 65c. in the past week. The offer of oil at this price indicated that no substantial degree of firmness has as yet set in, although most observers in the trade felt that it was only a matter of time before increased seasonal consumption would have this effect by absorbing much surplus oil. Other quotations for California oil ranged upward to $1 per pound, the price depending upon maker. Florida oil prices were steady within their previous range of 65c. to $1 per pound. Market demand for Florida oil indicated that prices were due to move upward, but as yet no concrete evidence of this firming process could be seen.

Expressed Italian oil was offered at 5c. per pound below the previous minimum of $3.90. From one source an African expressed oil meeting USP specifications was offered at $2.95 per pound. Interest in imported orange oils was affected, however, by the current surpluses and low quotations for domestic oil.

Rose—A report from producers in France indicated that it was still too early in the year to judge the level of prices that would prevail for the coming season's crop. The producers in Grasse, as well as in Morocco, were reported to be unwilling to pay prices as high as those paid to farmers last year. Whether this attitude would result in lowered costs for the oil when production has been accomplished was impossible to tell as yet.

Rosemary—Spanish oil of USP specifications was offered at the recently reduced price of 65c. per pound, while technical material was priced from 60c. The current spot prices remained close to replacement costs from the primary source, with trade sources reporting that further declines appeared unlikely unless the market in Spain weakened considerably.

Sage—Dalmatian oil prices remained within their earlier range, the minimum offer standing at $6.75 per pound. The oil has fluctuated very little in the past thirty days and has maintained an even level on replacement. Inquiry was moderate and was filled without difficulty from current imports, trade sources stated. Spanish oil was offered from 90c. per pound, and was without feature during the past week. Clary oil prices ranged upward from the market's low of $20 per pound.

Sandalwood—The $10 per pound minimum quotation was maintained during the past week while cables from the source held at a slightly lower level than thirty to sixty days ago. Very little weakening in the spot market, if any, was indicated, as inquiry has held to the average levels of the past months, trade sources noted. Lower production costs, in addition, were not considered possible while the cost of logs remained at the current level.

Spearmint—Prices for the material remaining in the primary market were firm and unchanged during the past week. With inquiry active but not so heavy as it was some thirty days ago, the material held a close balance between market needs and supply. Any large orders would be difficult to fill quickly until new crop material appeared, trade observers believed.

Aromatic Chemicals

Civet—A price of $4.75 per ounce was the lowest one at which the natural material was offered during the past week, while the price range extended upward to at least $10 per ounce. The current quotation showed an advance from an earlier minimum of $3 per ounce, and demonstrated the strong position occupied by this fixative. Very little material of a good quality was available and many dealers stated that they supplied their regular customers as an accommodation only, since they could have used all of the material themselves in their own compounding departments. The immediate prospect in the market was reported to be for a continued scarcity of good natural material and a firm price structure for whatever was available. Artificial product was offered from $13.75 per pound.

Linalool—The material derived from bois de rose oil was affected by the current stronger tone in the raw material. Prices were increased by several manufacturers. At last report, however, the earlier minimum of $5.35 per pound was still maintained. With Brazilian bois de rose oil in firm hands and available only at substantially higher prices, the price schedules of derivatives were certain to be noticeably firmer. The lignaloe wood oil derivative was unchanged during the past week, and was offered from $6.75 per pound.

Linalyl Acetate—Several makers raised prices of the bois de rose oil derivative during the past week, stating that the increased price schedules were necessitated by advances in raw material costs. The current range extended from $5.35 per pound to $6, with the outside price changed during the week.

Musk—Natural Tonquin grained material was virtually unobtainable on the market, reports from leading houses revealed. The amount of material available gradually has dwindled and has reached the point where former suppliers' stocks are depleted. The possibility of replace-

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ment was reported as nil, due to conditions in Tibet that make importing material from that country impossible. As a result, perfume manufacturers using this fixative have been forced to turn exclusively to synthetic material in their formulations. Although the properties of the natural material have been impossible to duplicate exactly, the artificial material has the advantage of ready availability and a lower price range than was possible for the natural substance. Prices for ambrette musk ranged from $5.35 per pound, for ketone from $5.30, and for xylol from $1.50, these quotations being for 100 pound lots.

Storax—The price range was lowered by 5c. from an earlier minimum offer of 90c. per pound. The current price of 85c. per pound was offered for 45 pound lots. Some increased interest in this resinoid fixative has been noted in the trade in past weeks, but demand has not exceeded the current availability of the material, it was reported.

Onion Powder Imports Dutiable at Higher Rate

The Bureau of Customs has notified collectors that imports of onion powder are to be classified under paragraph 775 of the tariff act of 1930 and dutiable at the rate of 35 percent ad valorem. Heretofore, this product was classified as a spice under paragraph 781 and dutiable at the lower rate of 25 percent ad valorem.

The higher rate will go into effect on imports of onion powder withdrawn from customs after ninety days from the date the notice appears in a forthcoming issue of the weekly *Treasury Decisions*.

D&O Names Neil Grace Los Angeles Branch Head

A new manager Neil Grace, has been appointed to the Los Angeles branch of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York. Mr. Grace was former New York sales representative for D&O. As manager of the branch, Mr. Grace will shortly begin his fifteenth year with D&O. He was accompanied to Los Angeles by Paul Sperry, D&O sales manager, who will spend several weeks with him there.

Borden Division Adds Anderson

Dr. David W. Anderson, jr., formerly head of the nutrition and bacteriological research laboratories for the H. J. Heinz Company, has joined special products division of the Borden Company, N. Y., as technical services director.

Obituaries

C. F. Hosford, jr.

C. F. Hosford, jr., who had recently been president of the Nassau Chemical Company, which he founded in Santa Rosa, Calif., died April 12 in San Francisco. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Hosford was president of the Pennsylvania Coal Products Company, Petrolia, Pa., until its consolidation in 1947 with the chemicals division of the Koppers Company, at which time he was made vice-president of the division. He resigned a year later and went to San Francisco.

Carl W. Seldmeier

Carl W. Seldmeier, general sales manager and assistant secretary and treasurer of the Pure Oil Company, died April 11 in White Plains, N. Y. He was seventy-eight years old. Mr. Seldmeier had been with the company fifty years.

Neil A. Benson, plant manager of the Hagan Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., died April 12 at Orrville, Pa. He was fifty-two years old.

Emmett R. Brann, independent oil operator, died April 12 in Dallas, Tex. He was sixty-four years old.

John F. Burns, an employee for more than thirty-one years at the Bayway Refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company, Linden, N. J., died April 11 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was sixty-six years old.

Elman Dorf, a mechanical engineer for the Diamond Match Company, died April 10 in Springfield, Mass. He was fifty-five years old.

Arthur E. Hill, retired employee of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., died April 6 in Pequannock, N. J. He was seventy-nine years old.

Dr. Raymond Hussey, scientific director of the American Medical Association's council on industrial health, died April 15 in Chicago. He was sixty-nine years old.

Kenneth S. Kurtz, supervisor of insurance of the American Oil Company, died April 10 in Baltimore, Md. He was fifty-two years old.

Dr. Thomas Nelson, a pioneer in development of the North Carolina State College school of textiles, died April 11 in Raleigh, N. C. He was eighty-years old.

Thomas Park, an employe of the American Can Company in Newark, N. J., died April 8 in East Newark. He was sixty-eight years old.

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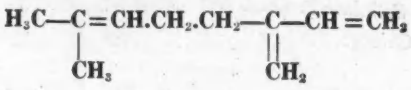

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by

C. A. GRANT

District Manager,
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Protective Coatings Materials

Price schedules of the lead oxides were reduced last week as pig lead dropped another fraction. Red lead, litharge, and orange mineral were all effected, as was lead monosilicate. Increases in schedules were announced for iron pigments. Some of the producers advances will not take effect until later this month. Increased last week, were Indian red, venetian red, and brown metallic oxide. Advances of red, yellow, black and brown pure iron oxides were effected last week by some producers, however, other sources will not move until later. Hence, the spread in prices will be held until that time. One source reduced the price of brown vandyke during the revisions. A producer announced an increase in turkey red last week.

Copper chemicals remained unchanged in price. No further revisions were anticipated. Lead pigments, other than the oxides and lead monosilicate, were unchanged. A source said that a slight dip in demand took place with the downward trend of prices. Zinc pigments remained at their old price levels. Demand for zinc oxide was between good and excellent, according to various producers. The softer price tones noted in foreign material was being watched carefully.

The general level of activity was said to be quite good for the synthetic resins. One source stated that business in the mid-west was very strong, even though some softer tones were noted for industrial resins in the east. While industrial demand was beginning to show some slight decrease with the approach of summer, trade sales were picking up with the paint season. Alkyds were doing well. Maleics continued strong with a good demand from the furniture business. Phenolics enjoyed some increase in demand from spar paints and varnishes.

The market for natural gums was relatively quiet, but there was some spark of activity. A source said that last week showed some improvement. The shellac market was a bit more quiet. The market for Argentine casein was uncertain due to the political situation there.

Price Trends

Advanced

Brown oxide, metallic, ¾c. per lb.
Red, Indian, dom., pure, ¼c. per lb.
Turkey, 5c. per lb.
Venetian, 40%, 1c. per lb.
20%, 25%, 30%, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Brown, Vandyke, 1½c. per lb.
Lead, monosilicate, 0.48c. per lb.
Red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 18, 1952
89.77	89.75	88.44	101.19

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Copper Chemicals—A producer of these materials stated that any further price activity was unlikely, unless there was a definite change in metal prices. Thus, the only copper chemicals in the market to advance, were the oxide revisions a few weeks ago.

Iron Pigments—Price schedules of these materials were due for some increases. Price advances of a few sources were effective last week. Other suppliers have announced advances to take effect later this month. Pure red iron oxide was to go up ½c., as was pure yellow oxide. A source scheduled an increase of pure brown oxide of 1c. per pound, while pure black was due to go up the same amount.

Venetian red, 40 percent was up 1c. to 6¼c. per pound in carlots, and 6c. in less than carlots. The 30 percent material was quoted at 5¼c. in carloads, and 5½c. per pound l.c.l., an increase of ¾c. The 25 percent grade was 5c. in carlots, and 5¼c. per pound in l.c.l. quotations. Twenty percent was 4½c. in carlots, and 4¾c. per pound for less than carlots. Indian reds were quoted at 12¾c. per pound in carlots. Brown burnt umber became 7c. per pound in less than carlots. Raw Turkey type brown umber was quoted at 7c. per pound.

Brown metallic oxide was up ¼c., to 4c. per pound. A source decreased the price of Vandyke brown bringing the range down to 9½c. to 12c. per pound in barrels. No changes were reported for brown burnt sienna. Pure black oxide was increased 1c. by two producers. The new schedule for black oxide was 11¾c. to 12¾c. per pound in carlots, and 12c. to 13c. per pound in less than carlots. The range will be eliminated when the last producer's price announcement takes effect.

Aside from the pure yellow oxide increases, a source increased yellow ochre, American golden type, by 1c., effective later this month. Another supplier quoted this material between 1½c. to 1¾c. per pound currently, ¼c. higher than previous levels. An increase of the French type oxide was scheduled to be ¾c. per pound, making the carlot price 5¼c. Peruvian type was to become 3.65c. per pound, according to one source.

Lead Monosilicate—The weakness in pig lead prices was demonstrated in this market by a reduction of 0.48c. in the carlot price and 0.45c. in the less than carlot price. The current carlot quotation was 13.68c. per pound, while less than carloads were at 14.70c. per pound.

A source stated that there has been a slight reduction in demand following the softer trend in the London market. It was felt that consumers were waiting to see how far the price will drop. On the other hand, when prices went up a month ago, buyers quickly bought before they went up further. Thus, the present buying policy of consumers incorporated purchases for immediate use while a close watch was put on the trend of prices.

Lead, Red—A drop in metal prices brought the oxides down ½c. last week. current quotations of the material 95 percent Pb_3O_4 were at 15¼c. per pound in carlots, and 16¼c. per pound in less than carlots. The 97 percent grade was 15½c. per pound in carlots, and 16½c. per pound for less than carlots. Ninety-eight percent in carlots, was 15¾c. per pound, while the l.c.l. price was 16¾c. per pound.

Orange Mineral—Reflecting the drop in pig lead, prices of this oxide were reduced ½c. last week. The present l.c.l. price was 18.60c. per pound. Carlot quotations were 1c. lower.

Red, Turkey—The price of this special color was increased 5c. per pound last week, making current schedules 60c. per pound.

Zinc Oxide—There was no change in prices of zinc pigments last week. Producers were watching the effects of continental material on lead and zinc prices here. The tendency towards weakness has not been reflected in the zinc market here, although lead dropped last week. Producers were impelled to bring their prices down with imported material in order to protect their markets.

The weak price situation was the antithesis of demand conditions in the market. A producer said that the number of calls for zinc oxide was excellent. Business has picked up substantially, although sales were at fairly good levels right along. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer requirements.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—The general level of activity for the resins was still quite good. Demand for alkyds used in industrial finishes has held up well. Trade sales were showing some pickup from the spring paint season. Prices held to their old levels.

Maleics—Demand for these synthetics has been sustained at good proportions. Producers expected the activity to hold up well as long as the furniture trade keeps moving as it has been doing. Supplies were adequate for consumer requirements. Prices remained at previously established levels.

Phenolics—Producers reported that the demand for phenolics has held up quite well. A strong demand from industrial outlets has been sustained and trade sales were beginning to pick up with the paint season. Phenolics used in spar paints and varnishes have seen some increased call in recent weeks. Prices were steady.

Urea-formaldehydes—Activity in this market has been good. Demand for these synthetics for production of adhesives has held to a good level. No changes in prices were indicated.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—There was little change in the market for this material in the past week. Importers said that the political disturbances in the Arengtine have left the control of the casein market uncertain. The Argentine government organization, IAPI, has not taken any positive action thus far. Prices of Argentine material ranged from 16¼c. to 17c. per pound, duty paid. One source was quoting within the range of 16¼c. to 16½c., for shipment.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Another source stated that French material had firmed up a bit, in light of the uncertainty in the Argentine market. It has already been said that France will probably produce more casein this year than was originally expected. However, not too much was immediately available.

Glue, Hide—Total production of hide glues in February was 4,670,293 pounds, compared with 5,022,096 pounds in January, and 4,851,989 pounds in February, 1952, according to information from the Bureau of Census.

February shipments totaled 5,117,937 pounds, as against 5,428,385 pounds in January, and 3,819,664 pounds in February of last year.

Stocks at the end of the month amounted to 16,643,057 pounds in February, while they were 17,090,701 pounds at the end of January, and 14,289,594 pounds at the close of February, 1952.

Gypsum—Domestic mine production during the fourth quarter of 1952 was 2,032,964 short tons, a fraction of 1 percent more than the fourth quarter of 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports were 17 percent lower than in the similar period of 1951, so that the apparent crude supply was 5 percent less than in the fourth quarter of 1951. Production of calcined gypsum was 2 percent higher than output of the last quarter of 1951. Cumulative January through December totals show that nearly all gypsum products suffered a loss in volume use during 1952 from the previous year's levels.

Litharge—A reduction in pig lead prices simultaneously brought schedules of this oxide down ½c., making the carlot quotation 14¼c. per pound, and the less than carlot price 15¼c. per pound.

Synthetic Adhesives — The following consumption information, expressed in pounds on a dry basis, is related to the hardwood plywood industry and comes from the Bureau of Census.

Consumption

	Fourth Quarter 1952	Second Quarter 1952	Fourth Quarter 1951
Phenolic resin glues.	461,000	381,000	476,000
Urea resin glues...	12,143,000	10,713,000	9,453,000
Soy bean glues....	1,409,000	1,535,000	1,320,000
Tapioca glues.....	856,000	735,000	868,000
Other waterproof glues	206,000	234,000	298,000
Other moisture resistant glues.....	120,000	176,000	97,000
Other dry bond glues	1,444,000	1,283,000	1,221,000
Total. all types...	16,639,000	15,057,000	13,733,000

Natural Resins

The market for natural gums has not changed appreciably in the past week. Some importers felt that it was still on the quiet side. One source stated that the previous week was a bit better than the week before that. Buying was not heavy, but there was some activity. Prices were firm at their old schedules.

It was felt that the rainy weather has had some delaying effects upon the painting season. Shelf sales were said to be slower than expected. However, better weather was expected to pick things up. Some industrial users were buying in good volume, and others were holding off, it was said. Purchases were on a basis of needs, but requirements were reasonably steady.

Shellac—There was no particular change in this market. Importers said that demand had slowed up slightly. Trade sales have not begun to show any real spark with the coming of the spring paint season. In addition, industrial sales were said to be showing a slight decrease in activity.

There was little change in the Calcutta market. Thus, orange and bleached grades were at the same levels which they had been at previously. Supplies were adequate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums					
K	...	...	7.45	...	...
WG	...	...	7.63‡	...	7.70
WW	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.86‡	7.83
Bags					
G	7.30	...	...	...	7.30
H, I.....	7.30	...	...	...	...
M	7.35	...	...	...	7.28
WW	...	7.60	...	...	...
Tanks					
N	...	7.22‡	...	...	...
Sales, USDA	449*	1,649*	485*	2‡	407*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through M $8.48, N $8.50, WG $8.60, WW $8.75.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5375†	...	...	...	.531†
Sales	8,000¶	...	...	...	16,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal., 7 lbs., tanks, 61c., l.c.l. 72c.

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

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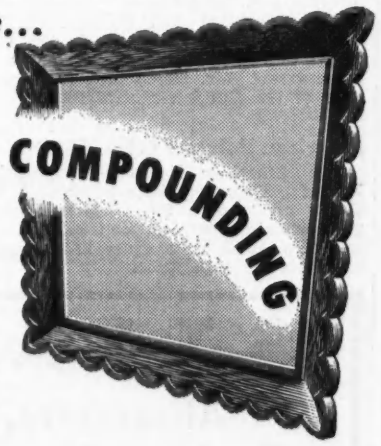

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ACS Western Section Names Izard Medalist

Dr. Emmette F. Izard, research associate of the film department research laboratory of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., in Buffalo, N. Y., has been named recipient of the twenty-third annual award of the Jacob F. Schoellkopf medal of the western New York section of the American Chemical Society, for his contribution to industrial chemistry.

The award will be presented to Dr. Izard at a meeting of the western New York section of the American Chemical Society, to be held May 21 at the Buffalo Launch Club.

Dr. Izard is being honored for discovery of a means of producing the high molecular weight form of the polyester, polyethylene terephthalate, from which "Dacron" polyester fizer, "Mylar" polyester film, and the polyester base for photographic film are made.

He understook a new investigation of polyesters in 1944, and produced high molecular weight polyethylene terephthalate, which had none of the deficiences of an earlier polyester. Since then Dr. Izard has made major contributions to the development of processes for manufacture of fiber and films from polyethylene terephthalate. His work was the foundation of the rapid commercial development of these products in the United States.

Vinyl Butyral Production Stepped Up by Monsanto

Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass., has announced a 50 percent expansion in production of "Saflex" vinyl butyral interlayer to keep pace with the automotive industry's growing demand for laminated safety glass. Robert K. Mueller, general manager of the division, said the new expansion follows a 20 percent increase completed earlier this year.

Glidden Appoints Henry

Appointment of Thomas J. Henry as national maintenance sales manager of the paint and varnish division of The Glidden Company Cleveland, Ohio, has been announced. In his new position, Mr. Henry will be responsible for Glidden paint sales in the fields of industrial maintenance, institutional maintenance, contract painting and architecture. He will make his headquarters in the divisional offices in Cleveland. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Henry was sales manager of the Glidden central region.

American Polymer Offers Data

The American Polymer Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has issued technical data sheets on "Polyco 503," a non-blocking vinyl acetate copolymer for textile finishes and "Polyco 507," a cross linking polyvinyl acetate copolymer.

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Hercules Announces Set Up Of New Sales-Service Lab

The establishment of a new sales-service laboratory to provide additional technical assistance to the protective coatings industry has been announced by Hercules Powder Company's cellulose products department.

The laboratory is located at the company's experiment station here in Wilmington, Del. It now will be possible for Hercules to expand present facilities for providing direct technical service to customers on both the manufacture and use of protective coatings based on nitrocellulose, ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate, and chlorinated rubber, it was stated.

In addition to providing technical assistance in the laboratory Hercules representatives will be available to visit individual plants. The laboratory will be under the direction of James R. Yeager, manager of market development for coatings in the cellulose products department. Rufus F. Wint will act as coordinator and Gregory N. Bruxelles as supervisor of the laboratory.

Devoe & Raynolds Ups Dorn to District Manager

J. H. Kolseth, vice-president in charge of trade sales of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, has announced the appointment of Robert Dorn as Pacific Coast district manager. Mr. Dorn, prior to the present appointment, was Devoe district merchandising manager, and was originally associated with The Bishop-Conklin Company.

NPVLA Supplement Out

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has issued a supplement to its "Statistical Handbook." The publications, together cover production, salaries, employment, distribution, raw materials, imports and other data. For members of the association, prices of the handbook are $1.50 and the supplement $1. For non-members the prices are $2.50 for the handbook and $1.50 for the supplement. They may be obtained by writing the association at 1500 Rhode Island avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Kyanize Post to Hall

Kyanize Paints, Inc., Everett, Mass., has announced the appointment of Harry A. Hall, 3rd, to the position of purchasing agent. Mr. Hall is the third generation of his family to be active in the Kyanize management as his grandfather, Harry A. Hall, was one of the original founders of the company.

Martin-Senour Appoints Wilson

Appointment of Richard J. Wilson as manager of the newly created personnel department of the Martin-Senour paint company, Chicago, has been announced by William M. Stuart, president.

Trade Briefs

Morris Paint & Varnish Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced a complete line of odorless interior paints.

Medusa Portland Cement Company's paint division has moved its offices to the Court Square Building, Baltimore, Md.

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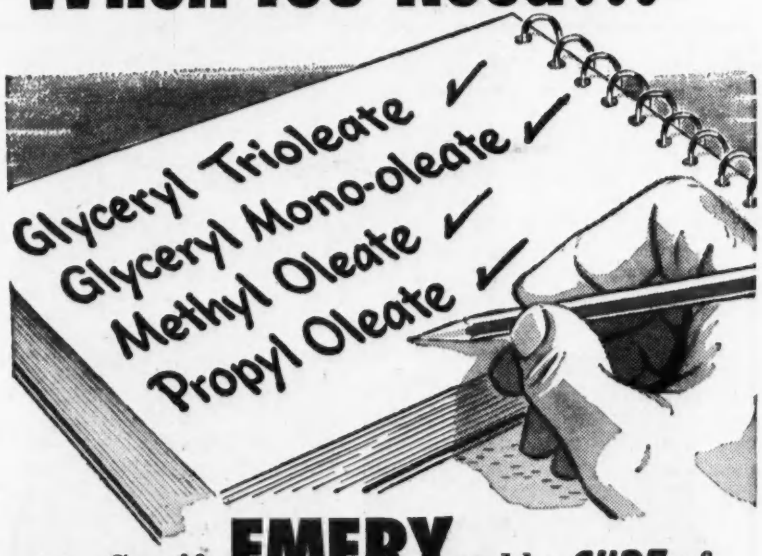

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market for oils and fats was dull and featureless last week. Trading was at low ebb. Edible crude oils remained steady, except peanut, which declined fractionally but closed stronger. Cottonseed, corn and soybean oils continued firm, despite quiet trading. Coconut oil continued weak, declining 1¼ cents on the Pacific coast, while scarcity of oil at New York kept the local market a nominal affair. Prices of coconut oil dropped just as rapidly in April as they advanced last month. Copra also dropped drastically—$20 per ton.

Moderate demand was reported for tallow and greases for domestic delivery, while export business was fairly active for the lower grades. Late in the week market was easier and tallow and greases dropped ¼ cent per pound.

Consuming inquiry for drying oils continued slow. Linseed oil moved in good volume against former contracts, while new business was extremely quiet. Offers of tung oil were maintained at recent fractional advance. Buying interest, however, continued inactive. Oiticica oil also was quiet, but steady. Lower cost of coconut oil resulted in fractional decline for palm kernel oil. Olive oil on spot was scarcer and light stocks were offered sparingly at higher prices.

Demand for oilmeals was confined to actual needs. Cottonseed and linseed meals were quotably unchanged and more or less nominal, while improved export demand for soybean advanced the market $2.50 per ton. Solvent peanut meal dropped $2 per ton.

Quiet trading in vegetable waxes lacked improvement last week. Carnauba remained steady, despite quiet demand. Stocks on spot were not liberal and closely held, in view of the scarcity of offers for shipment from Brazil, which were maintained at well above the cost of supplies here. Ouricury was inactive and quotations were easy for spot delivery.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Trading continued light, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged for all grades.

Coconut—Prices were off sharply, dropping 1¼c. per pound. Business was quiet, with offers quite liberal. Crude was quoted at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, April shipment; 16½c., first half May. Spot oil at New York was nominal at 18c. per pound, tankcars.

Copra—Market dropped drastically, declining $20 per ton last week. Prompt shipment was quoted at $225 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude was firmer and sold at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, up ⅛c. Refined oil was firmer at 18⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil continued light last week. The feature of the market was new high for the season for May delivery due to short covering, against sales of September, which widened the differential between nearby and new crop oil. Prices moved within narrow range and were maintained on a steady basis, reflecting the firmness of crude oil, Allied market fluctuations were disregarded. Trading was chiefly local, with speculative interests remaining on the sidelines. Crude cottonseed oil was quiet, but firm at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley and 14¾c., Texas. Offerings continued scarce.

Cotton consumption in March was reported by the Census Bureau at 772,170 bales, compared with 765,770 bales in February and 735,250 bales, March last year. Mill stocks were indicated at 1,940,750 bales, against 1,861,620 bales in February and 1,639,940 bales, March, 1952. Consumption during the season (August-March) amounted to 6,285,705 bales, compared with 6,212,670 bales during the same period last season.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for April 17 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	113	17.58	17.36	17.45@17.46
July	111	17.15	17.04	17.08@17.09
September	81	15.70	15.50	15.55S
October	29	15.20	15.18	15.19S
December	26	15.05	14.95	15.02@15.03

Total sales, 360 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil firm at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil at 13¾c., tankcars Decatur. Cottonseed meal quiet and unchanged. Soybean meal was more active. Market advanced about $3 per ton last week due to improved export demand for soybeans and meal.

Linseed—Demand for oil was confined to small lots for fill-in needs. Market remained steady, reflecting the low cost of meal. Raw oil was unchanged at 15.2c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 16.45c. tankcars, New York delivery. Firm bids could have shaded asking prices 2 points for carlots. Consumers continued to take good sized quantities against former contracts.

Minneapolis.—Quiet again prevailed in the linseed oil market and only forced fill-in sales were reported by area crushers. There was a general disinclination to add to contracts, although low balances prompted some users to come into the market for nearby needs. Amongst remainder of the trade, it was virtually impossible to create interest. Majority of the trade indicated it would follow the current hand-to-mouth policies. Prices were unchanged from a week ago, with open warehouse schedule being 15.4c. a pound, and actual trading basis for tankcar lots nominally at 15c. per pound, both raw basis, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Shipments continued light to moderate.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	6,120,000	6,600,000
Since Sept.	232,710,000	263,820,000

Flaxseed—Market was slightly lower for the week. Offers of seed were light. Flaxseed stocks on farms April 1 totaled 7,428,000 bushels, compared with 9,210,000 bushels a year ago and 10-year average of 7,744,000 bushels, according to Department of Agriculture.

Minneapolis.—Offers of cash flaxseed were very light and crushers had little to choose from the past week. Spot cash bookings were thin, amounting to only one car and around 6,000 bushels in trucklots. To-arrive purchases totaled a car and in excess of 11,000 bushels in trucklots. Actual arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts amounted to 57 cars the past week as against 53 the preceding week and 49 cars in the same week last year. Shipments from Minneapolis amounted to 34 cars, compared with 29 cars the previous week and one car a year ago. More attention also was being paid to upper midwest weather and crop advices. Most stations in Minnesota and the Dakotas received moisture the past week, but subsoil conditions were still low, especially in the western parts of the Dakotas. Very little field work has been done to date because temperatures have been near the freezing point. Seeding of small grains should be getting under way within a week or more.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week	86,800	112,900	52,700	1,700
Since Sept. 1	12,981,300	19,558,800	2,429,650	4,079,000

Oiticica—Trading was quiet. Liquid was unchanged at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 25c. to 25½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Dwindling stocks on the spot strengthened market and offers were scarce. Prices were firmer at $2.70 to $2.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid on spot, depending upon quantity and seller. Trading was restricted to small lots. Olive foots were quiet and nominal, 15c. per pound, drums, spot. Reports from Greece stated that the Greek government has stopped exports of olive oil in drums due to shortage of oil supplies. This action was taken to prevent the rise in living costs because of the recent devaluation of the drachma. Exports licenses for shipment of oil in drums from Spain were still suspended, while shipments of cases were permissible.

Palm—Business was reported limited to prompt needs. Clarified was unchanged at 11.8c. per pound, and tankcars at 10.7c., New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Further weakness in coconut oil unsettled this market and quotations were off fractionally. Tankcars were lower and nominal at 17¼c. per pound, New York, in bond.

Peanut—Business was limited to an oc-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Oil corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Olive, 10c. per gal.
Soybean foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2.50 per ton.
Wax, bees, African, crude, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $20 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, 1¼c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, solvent, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 18, 1952
98.82	98.64	101.71	94.41

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

casional tankcar for immediate shipment. Crude sold down to 21¾ per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills. Offers later were withdrawn and bids raised to 22c. Refined was nominal at 25¾c. to 26c. tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Buying interest was inactive. Market was unchanged at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rice Bran—Stocks were scarcer and market firm. Crude oil was nominal at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, tankcars, depending upon quality, New York basis. Clarified ranged from 16½c. to 17c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Safflower—Market remained steady at the recent advance. Tankcars were maintained at 15¼c. per pound, and drums at 16¾c. per pound, carlots, delivered Atlantic coast.

Soybean—Market was steady, despite light trading. Offers were closely held reflecting the steadiness in beans. Crude was sold at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, April-May shipment; 13⅝c. June; 13½c. July, and August 13¼c. nominal. Refined salad oil demand was quite active at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybeans on farms April 1, totaled 38,316,000 bushels, compared with 60,095,000 bushels, a year ago and 39, 771,000 bushels, 10-year average, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended April 17 follow:—

		Cents per pound		
	Sales	High	Low	Cluse
May	17	13.70	13.57	13.63@13.68
July	21	13.52	13.43	13.45@13.46
September	21	12.75	12.60	12.55@12.60

Total sales, 59 contracts.

Tung—Trading lacked snap and quotations were more or less nominal here and in the South. Prompt shipment was quoted nominally at 28c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills and at 29½c. per pound, New York basis. Offers were limited and closely held. Drums ranged from 31c. to 31½c. per pound, New York, according to quantity.
to quantity.

Los Angeles.—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, USP, 27½c. per pound; No. 3, 26c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 33.1c. per pour 1, l.c.l., drums included; dehydrated, unbodied, 31.6c. per pound, same basis. Coconut, crude, 16½c. per pound. Corn, crude, 15c. per pound; refined, 18.90c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 15¼c. per pound, Valley; 14.75c. per pound, Texas; refined, 19c. per pound, California. Linseed, 16.3c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 21¾c. per pound; refined, 26¼c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 13.75c. per pound; refined, 17.27c. per pound. Tung, 29½c. per pound, nominal New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Domestic demand was light, while export business was fairly active, early in the week, but became easier with tallow, declining ¼c. per pound. Prices were nominal at the close. Choice white was quoted at 5½c. per pound, tankcars delivered; yellow, 4c.; house, 3⅞c. and brown, 3⅜c., same basis.

Lard—Market was firmer and fractionally higher. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 10½c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 108,774,305 pounds April 15, compared with 109,219,270 pounds, April 1 and 50,054,720 pounds, April 15, last year.

Tallow—Market developed an easier tone and dropped ¼c. per pound. Soapers purchased moderate quantities at the decline. Export business was fairly active in the lower grades before the market declined. Fancy bleachable was quoted at 4¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4½c.; special, 4⅜c. and No. 1, 4¼c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Trading in animal oils was fair, chiefly for small and moderate quantities. Market ruled steady. Grease and tallow oils were well held at former levels. Oleo oil and oleo stearine were fairly active and quotably unchanged. Neatsfoot oil was firm, with the high cost of neatsfoot stock.

Fish Oils

Cod—This market was quiet, but steady. Offers for shipment continued scarce and market was nominal at 9½c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York. Demand for oil on spot was slow. Prices were unchanged at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Moderate demand was noted for immediate needs. Refined grades were steady and unchanged. Light pressed oil was maintained at 11c. per pound and alkali refined at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude menhaden was inactive and more or less nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, East coast and 7¼c. per pound, Gulf ports.

Los Angeles.—Extreme quietness best described the local fish oil market last week. No trading was reported in crude tuna oil although one car is offered at 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro; refined tuna 8½-9c. per pound, asked, f.o.b. San Pedro. Menhaden oil, in limited supply, quoted nominally at 7¼c. Gulf ports, 7½c. per pound, East Coast.

Fatty Acids

Trading in fatty acids was reported fair for prompt requirements. Deliveries against contracts also moved in good volume. Red oil and stearic acid were maintained at former levels. Vegetable fatty acids also were steady, with the cost of basic oils. Coconut fatty acids were unchanged and have not as yet reflected the lower cost of the oil.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The demand for meal continued slow. Prices for government storage meal were unchanged, and most buyers absorbed immediate shipments as needed, fearful that the government may reduce their price again. Meal that was produced from ineligible cottonseed which cannot be tendered to the government,

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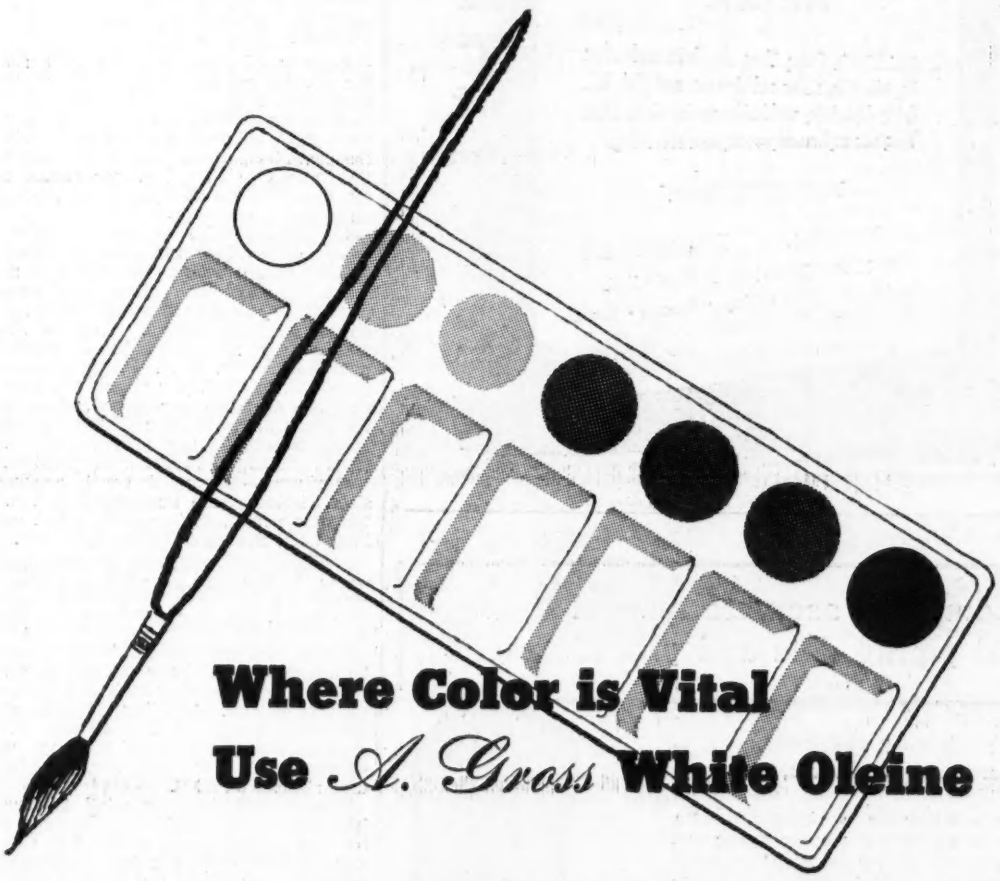

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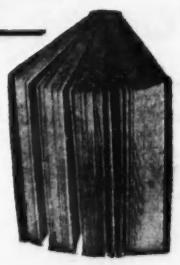

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continued to sell slightly under government prices.

Linseed Meal—Trading was slow. Prices unchanged and more or less nominal.

Minneapolis.—There was no change in the linseed meal situation, with demand dull and the reduced production more than enough for trade needs. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted nominally at $62 to $64 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 32 percent to 34 percent protein, was quoted at $64.50 to $66 a ton, bulk. Shipping directions becoming more difficult to get, crushers said.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	8,520,000	10,740,000
Since Sept. 1	404,440,000	403,880,000

Peanut Feed—The demand for peanut feed was practically at a standstill, and prices dropped to $65 per ton, sacked for 45 percent solvent production in South Alabama region, with the old process mills in Georgia still asking $70. Virginia area prices remain the same, at $76 per ton sacked for 45 percent old process, with very little demand.

Soybean Meal—The overall demand for soybean meal was slightly better last week. Poultry business continued to hold fairly good. Bulk 44 percent was offered at $65.50 per ton Decatur for last half April; $66 for May, same basis and $66.50 Memphis for April shipment. Buyers are not contracting ahead of their current needs.

Waxes

Beeswax—Demand was moderate chiefly for prompt needs. Refined grades were unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of crude. Stocks of crude on spot were light and replacements were held at the recent advance. Crude African was firm at 46½c to 47½c. per pound and Chilean, 59c. to 60c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Carnauba—While consuming demand continued to lag, the spot market remained steady with the strength of shipment from Brazil. Offers for shipment were light and maintained at prices well above the local market. Stocks on spot were smaller and well held at unchanged quotations. No. 3 N. C. crude ranged from 99c. to $1.01 per pound and refined at $1.03 to $1.06 per pound, depending upon quantity. No. 1 yellow was steady at $1.30 to $1.32 per pound, and No. 2, $1.28 to $1.30 per pound, as to quantity.

Ouricury—Buying interest continued slow. Prices were unchanged at 75c. to 76c. per pound, as to quantity, but could have been shaded for good sized lots.

Tallow, Grease Exports Set New High in 1952

United States exports of inedible animal tallow, greases, and oils in 1952 set a new high record, according to the Department of Agriculture. Totaling 373,751 short tons, exports exceeded by 40 percent the previous highs in 1951 and 1950, and were nearly 75 percent greater than the 216,000 tons shipped in 1949.

The 168,270 tons exported to Europe last year made up 45 percent of the total tonnage shipped. One third of this quantity went to Italy, the leading European buyer in each of the last 4 years. Smaller quantities went to the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Western Germany, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Exports to Asia totaling 85,023 tons, or 23 percent of the total, were twice as large as in 1951. Japan, displacing Italy as this country's leading foreign market for tallow, took 67,540 tons—nearly two and one-fifth times the tonnage exported to that Far Eastern nation in 1951.

The quantities of tallow and grease exported to North American countries last year came to 61,570 tons, or 16 percent of the entire volume shipped. Mexico taking 22,848 tons, or nearly twice the quantity in 1951, was followed by Cuba and Canada in the tonnage purchased.

Exports of tallow to Africa totaling 43,708 tons, or 12 percent of United States exports, were half again as large as in 1951. Most of this went to the Union of South Africa and Egypt. Tallow and grease shipments to South American countries totaled 15,179 tons, with the dominant share going to Peru and Colombia.

Olive Oil Ass'n Elects

William Crisafulli, of the Bon Oil Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected president of the Olive Oil Association at the annual meeting last week. Other officers chosen included:—First vice-president, Anthony Morici, Chicago Macaroni Company; second vice-president, Louis Dorman, B. Dorman & Sons; treasurer, Leo Nunes, Leghorn Trading Company, and secretary, Jose M. Calderon, Calderon Company. Pasquale E. Mele was re-elected executive secretary and counsel of the association.

Spencer Kellogg Fills Two Technical Service Positions

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has announced that Richard E. Derr has joined its technical service department and Earl B. Smith, Jr., has been named a technical sales representative for the west coast, with headquarters at the Long Beach, Calif., office.

Prior to joining Spencer Kellogg, Mr. Derr was associated with the Vacuum Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., for six years in laboratory and sales work. Mr. Smith joined the concern in 1948 and since then has served as technical service representative in many of its midwestern markets.

Mustard Seed Import Hearing Is Deferred Until June 22

The Tariff Commission has postponed its scheduled hearing on imports of mustard seeds from May 17 to June 22. The hearing is in connection with its investigation of imports to determine whether mustard seeds are being brought into the country in such quantity as to injure the domestic industry.

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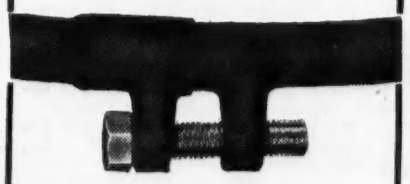

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3—Anco 4' x 9' Chilling Rolls; 2—5' x 6'6", complete.
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4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'.
6—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers: #207-10 (2'x7"x10'), #310-16, #503-10, #604-20, two #604-24.
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2—Day size 82 Roball Sifters, m.d., 40"x120" screens; 1—Rotex, 20"x48".
2—Glen 340 qt. Mixers.
6—Dopp c.i., Kettles, 80, 150, 600 gal.
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Heat and Power Co., inc.
70 PINE STREET | HANOVER 2-4890 | NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
Machinery & Equipment Merchants

Cast Your Eyes Over These BRILL Buys!
Outstanding Selections Backed by Our Quarter Century of Service and Dependability!

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES — SEND FOR NEWS FLASH!

1—Devine #27 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 17—39" x 78" shelves.
4—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20, 8, 6 and 4—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Stokes 30" x 8', 3' x 15' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Hersey 18" x 9' SS Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7" x 8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4¼' x 50' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
2—1400 gal., 1000 gal., closed, SS jacketed Kettles.
1—1600 gal. closed, SS Storage Tank.
2—Oliver 8' x 10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Oliver 5'3" x 3' Enclosed Precoat Filters.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugals, Monel perforated baskets, motor driven.
1—Bird 24" x 38" steel solid bowl continuous Centrifuge.
3—Buflovak 6' diameter Atmospheric and Vacuum Crystallizers.
1—Hardinge 4½' x 16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Oliver 3' x 1', 4' x 3', 8' x 12', 11'6" x 14' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—#7 Sweetland Filters with 27 leaves on 3" centers.
4—Shriver 30" x 30" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing.
4—Sperry 24" x 24" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Sperry 24" x 24" Aluminum Filter Press, P&F, 22 chambers, open delivery.
4—Groen 150, 125 gal. SS, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
2—Sharples P16 Monel Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.

CHECK THESE SPECIALS!

1—Hersey 4'x26' Monel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—Hersey 3'x26' Stainless Steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—#2TH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.
4—Devine NEW Vacuum Dryers having 10—40"x43" shelves.
4—Pfaudler NEW 1500 and 1000 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Stokes BB2 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.
1—Baker Perkins 35 gallon, Stainless Steel, Double Arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
1—Jeffrey 5'x9' Monel indirect vibrating Hot Air Dryer.
2—Eimco 4'x3' Rotary Vacuum Filters, complete with drives and pumps, mounted on common base.
2—Pfaudler 100 gallon, glass-lined Still with glass-lined condensers and receivers.
1—Link Belt NEW Roto-Louvre Dryer, 3'10" x16" Stainless Steel.
1—Steel Storage Tank, 10'x30' welded, ASME, 50# pressure.
1—Heat Exchanger, Stainless Steel, 225 square feet.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gallon, Double Arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.

BE BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

"BRILL FILLS THE BILL! Write, wire or phone us for complete information"

JUST PURCHASED

4—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Columns, 6' dia. x 30' high, 20 plates, Type 347 St. St.
4—650 ton Hydraulic Presses, 27" x 27", 18" dia. rams.
2—Stokes RD-3 rotary 15-punch pellet presses.
1—Shriver 36" C. I. Filter Press, 20 chamber, closed dely.
2—1000 gal. Rectang. Stainless Steel Tanks.
2—St. St. Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers, 368 sq. ft. ea.
1—Buflovak Atm. Double Drum Dryer, 24" x 36".
2—Tyler Hummer Screens 3—deck, 4' x 5', type 31.
1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L.
140—Stainless Steel Flanged Gate Valves, 1", 1½", 2" & 3".
6000 ft. Stainless Steel tubing, T304, 16 ga., 1½" & 2" OD, 6' lengths.
1—1250 gal. Stainless Steel Tank with coils, closed top, ¼" T304, Agit.

CHEMICAL PLANT

2—St.St.Jkd. Agit. Tanks, 450 gal.
3—St. St. Vacuum Tanks, 260 gal.
6—St. St. Tanks, 15, 100, 150, 200 gal.
1—St. St. Exchanger, 23 sq. ft.
1—St. St. Column 8" D x 26' H.
1—St. St. Purification system—110 gal. Kettle, 55 sq. ft. vaporizer, 12" dia. column.
3—Adams St. St. Filters.
3—Worthite Pumps.
2—Shriver St. St. Diaphragm Pumps.
2—International #5 St. St. Disc Filters.

PLANT LIQUIDATIONS

AT MARION, IND. (Patrick Henry Brewery): 40 welded steel tanks from 3500 gal. to 12,500 gal. sizes; 10 x 10 82-ton Ammonia Compressor; 4000 gal. Vertical steel cooker Jacketed and Agitated; Sperry 24" cast iron Filter Press, 16 chambers, closed delivery; many other items.

AT NORFOLK, VA. 13 Horizontal welded steel tanks Lastiglas lined, 15,200 gal. cap.

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.
7—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.
40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1,000, 1,250, 3,000, 4,-200, 5,700 gal.
33—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.
50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.
4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.
3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.
6—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 368, 330, 190, 40 & 8½ sq. ft.
1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.
5—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #1-SI, #2-SI, #2-TH and 24" TH.
2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H.P. motor.
1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Centrifugal T304 S.S., solid basket.
4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.
2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.
1—Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Filter Press.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH STREET · PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

STAINLESS STEEL CODED VESSELS, SPIRAL MIXERS, TANKS, ETC., FABRICATED TO YOUR ORDER. SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES.

SPECIALS

2—S.S. Condensers 370 Sq. Ft.
1—Sparkler 14-S-4 Filter S.S.
2—Sweetland #7 & #12 Filters.
2—Filter Presses, 18" Alum. 24" C.I.
5—Wd. P&F Filter Presses 18"-24"-42".
3—Stainless Steel 48" Centrifuges M.D.
1—Bird 12" Cent. Steel, Sus. XP Motor.
1—Tolhurst 40" Rubber Covered Sus. Cent.
3—Vac. Shelf Dryers 6 to 13 Shelves.
2—Drum Dryers 36"x84" & 32"x90".
9—Stainless Kettles & Tanks to 5700 gals.
3—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns 27" & 36".
3—Horiz. Steel Tanks to 20,000 Gals.
1—Pf. 350 Gal. G.L. Still.
1—S.S. 36" Evaporator.
2—Erie City Economic Boilers, 200 H.P.

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The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
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SPECIAL

5'x15' Rotary Kiln, Brick Lined, Complete.

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
Gehnrich Gas Fired Dryer, 12 trays, 21"x32"
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers, Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" Iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—Vert. agit. Jack. 600 gal. Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks. 50 to 500 gals.
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks. 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles. 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ⅛ to 3".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

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STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

FMC

DIG THIS MACHINERY MINE for READY EQUIPMENT NEW — USED or REBUILT

HAMMERMILLS, CRUSHERS, GRINDERS, PULVERIZERS

3655 W1—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers; SH screw Feed; motorized.
3655 W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 HP.
3331—Mikro No. 2 TH screw feed with Pre-Breaker.
3324 E2—Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer; 15"x24".
McA1501—Mikro No. 2 Type SCB chamber 7"x11½"; arr. for motor drive.
M10-201—Fitzpatrick Model O Comminutator or with 7½ HP motor.
M10-201—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminutator or with 15 HP motor.
M10-203—Fitzpatrick Model J—Comminutator with 1½ HP.
M10-204—Reitz RD 12 Stainless Disintegrator with 30 HP.
M10-200—Reitz RD 18 Stainless Disintegrator with 75 HP.
3293 N1—Raymond Imp Mill 9"x18" with accessories.
2383—Raymond Model No. 00 Aut. Pulverizer with accessories.
1001 N1—Williams Model NF Hammer Mill; 25"x14"; requires 60 HP.
3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36"x18"; requires 60 HP.
3429 A-5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4, 18"x48", requires 60 HP.
M10-189—Williams Hammer Mill No. 40 Pulverizer 200 HP fan cooled.
3429 A8—Gruendler Pulverizer 12"x48" requires 150 HP motor.
3192 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 chamber 8"x16".
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12"x40"; requires 60 HP.
3545—Jay Bee Model A4 chamber 12"x18" with 25 HP motor.
M10-188—Jay Bee Shredder Model HM requires 100 HP motor.
M10-183—Jeffrey Swing Hammer Mill Type E 42"x36" for 100 HP motor.
M10-191—Stedman Type BX 20"x12" Swing Hammer Mill; 40 HP motor.
M10-190—Riley Duplex Attritor requires 250 H.P. motor.
3168 D2—Sturtevant Jaw Crusher 8"x10"; rated 10 Ton ore per hour.
3447—Sprout Waldron Saw Tooth Crusher No. 10; 16"x16"; requires 15 HP.
3277—Robinson 26" Double Runner Attrition Mill; two 10 HP motors.
3529W—Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with two 20 HP motors.

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; oil heated agitated; 24"x48".
3561—Stainless Jktd. Agitated; 18"x24" with condenser.
3417—Stainless Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 24"x49".
3549—Stainless Jktd. Autoclave; 3000 PSI; Agitated; 10"x15".
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28".
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 4'x4'; 75 PSI.
3320—Stainless 250 Gal. Agitated Reactor; 36"x59".
3424 K2—Monel 250 Gal. Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; with Condenser and Accessories.
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated.
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side.
3168 D7—Doppley Jacketed Reactor; 49"x8' high.
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized.
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67".
R4-230—Stainless 600 Gal. Reactor with Reflux Condenser; 5 HP agitator.
3327—Copper Steam Jktd. Vacuum Reactor; 650 gal. 54"x7'.
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter.
R4-227—Cast Iron 1000 Gal. Nitre Pot; 6'x6'; agitated 5 HP motor.
3598—Steel 2600 Gal. Jktd. Agt. Reactor; 8'x7'.
R4-231—Stainless Reactor; 2800 Gal. 7'6" dia. 125PSI internal.
R4-229—Steel Reactor; 3000 Gal. 10'5"x4'10"; Jacketed; Agitated.
R4-225—Steel Reactor; 3500 Gal. 6'x16'x6"; Jacketed; Agitated.
2755—Steel Reactor; 54"x96" with steel receiver, same size.

LATEST LISTINGS

2 Sperry 42" Pl. & Fr. Filter Presses; 30 NEW Cypress chambers; closed delivery; gear & pinion closure.
3 INCONEL 5,000 Gal. Tanks; 10' dia. x 8'4" str. side.
2 INCONEL 5,300 Gal. Tanks; 12' dia. x 6'.
2 STAINLESS (type 316) Resin Kettles, direct fired; with Turbo agitators and drives.
Niagara Stainless Plate Filter Model 30; 9 S.S. leaves on 3" spacing; tank 30" x 36".
2 Boiler Steel AUTOCLAVES; 5' x 5'6" dished heads; ASME code 150 PSI; with coils.
Pfaudler Glass Lined 200 Gal. Vacuum Reactor; Jacketed and agitated.
Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel Comminutator Model D; 7½ HP.
Stainless Baffle Plate Extraction Column; 5' x 50', complete.
Pittsburg Lectro Dryer Model CHR; 3,000 CFM.
Eclipse DOWTHERM Boiler; vaporizer type; one million BTU.
Universal Pellet Mill Model AAA with 75 H.P. motor.

MIXERS (Powders and Granulars)

3499—New steel double ribbon Mixers in sizes from 24 cu. ft. to 215 cu. ft.
3333—Sprout Waldron Mixers; 283 cu. ft. 5' dia. x 10' long; center discharge.
2538—Wolf Powder Mixer; 24"x32"x94" motorized with 5 HP motor.
3102—J. H. Day Ribbon Mixer; size 3'x8'9" with top sifter.
3427 P5—Marquette Paddle Mixer; 24"x12' long.
3505—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 8"x24"x26" with Sifter; 2 HP motor.
M29-219—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 54"x12'; 7,000 lbs. 30 HP motor.
3302—Stainless Tumbling Type Mixer; 5'x3' with 3 HP motor.
M26-208—Steel Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; 13"x20"x8'; 7½ HP motor.
M29-209—FMC Double Ribbon Mixer; 3'x3'x8' with 10 HP motor.
M29-211—5,000 lb. Steel Mixer; 36"x42"x12' with 20 HP motor.
M29-206—Patterson Conical Blender; 135 cu. ft. with 15 HP motor.
3529—Munson Rotary Batch Mixer, 40 cu. ft.; 5' diameter.
M29-112—Ransome Rotary Drum Mixer; 9'x11'6" arr. for motor drive.
3314—Broughton Double Shaft Paddle Mixer; 41"x43".
M29-205—Sturdevant 2,000 lb. Dry Mixer No. 3; 52 cu. ft. capacity.

MIXERS (Heavy Duty Dough and Mass Mixers)

3293 E5—J. H. Day S/S 5 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover.
3566—Baker Perkins S/S Double Sigma Arms; 12"x61¼"x10"; 2 HP XPL.
3166—J. H. Day 20 Gal. Jacketed Mixer; cored masticator arms; 5 HP.
2949—Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixer; 16"x12"x 16" with 3 HP motor.
3533 E 3—J. H. Day No. 2; Jktd. 20 Gal. Double Arm Mixer; 20¾"x16"x16".
M25-212—J. H. Day Cincinattus No. 4 Sigma Arm Mixer; 50 Gal.
M26-213—J. H. Day Jktd. Hor. Mixer; 30"x35"x 48" with 5 HP PL motor.
2109—J. H. Day Jkt. Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28"x26"x70".
2337—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 gal. Mixers, geared both ends.
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Shredding type Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; 43½"x 53"x44".
M13-192—Simpson 24" Laboratory Size Mix Muller.
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist.
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller, complete with all accessories.
M13-191—Simpson 6' Mix Muller No. 2 with 25 HP motor and accessories.

SPECIAL LIQUIDATION

Location: Nearby New Jersey

- Buffalo 42"x120" Double Drum Dryer, complete.
- Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Press, 2,000 Pellets per M; 9 cu. ft. per Hr.
- Hersey Gas Fired Atmospheric Dryer, 5'x26'; girth gear; 5 HP motor.
- Simpson Intensive Mixer No. 1, 48" Pan; 7½ H.P. motor; complete.
- Jeffery Vibratory Cooler, 57"x10' with water cooled surface.

FRED. R. FIRSTENBERG Pres.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

★ ★ LIQUIDATION ★ ★

*NEW 1949 EQUIPMENT STILL INSTALLED

FORMER MANEELY CHEM. DIV. WHEATLAND TUBE CO.

WHEATLAND, PA., near YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

3—Pfaudler 2000 gallon glass-lined series RL & XXL reactors, jacketed and agitated, 15 HP TEFC motors, ASME code.
3—Pfaudler 3000 gallon glass-lined open top tanks, two with side entering agitators, 15 HP.
1—Raymond flash dryer, complete with No. 40 Imp mill, 40 HP motor.
2—Feinc 5' x 3' all MONEL string discharge filters, complete with all accessories, washing, compression and agitation mechanism.
1—Kennedy #25½ type S gyratory crusher, gearless type with 40 HP motor.
1—Kennedy smooth roll crusher, 24" x 10", chrome steel.
1—Kennedy 4' x 60' rotary kiln, ½" all welded complete with 10 HP motor and drive.
2—Kennedy type "A" 3' x 8' single & double deck vibrating screens, MD.
4—Kennedy Van Saun #3 bucket elevators, 25', 37', 37'6", 45'5" complete with enclosed buckets, motors and reducers.
1—Kennedy 36" disc feeder, rated ½ ton per hour.
1—Acme 9" x 16" manganese jaw crusher, with 30 HP motor.
3—Buflovak all MONEL evaporators, 145, 293, 495 sq. ft. area with calandrias, condensers, salt settlers, ejectors, interconnecting piping, etc.

*USED LESS THAN 6 MONTHS

1—Hersey 3' x 24' MONEL counter current oil or gas heated dryer, complete.
24—Worthite, Duriron, Deming & Lawrence monel Hastelloy & CI pumps, 1" to 3".
22—Extra motors, some brand new, from 1½ HP to 40 HP.
7—Bins 500 to 2000 cu. ft. all steel bolted heavy duty.
2—Monel clad 5'5½" x 5'5½" x7' x 1¼" bins.
2—Sly dust collectors 4488 sq. ft. and 2244 sq. ft. each.
2—Syntron electric vibratory feeder, 20" x 5'10" long.
1—14" x 15' trough belt conveyor.
1—6" x 60' screw conveyor, variable speed drive and motor.
1—Eriez permanent magnetic drum 18" x 18".
1—John Reiner Model GCG-15-C combination gasoline and natural gas powered generating set, rated 15 KW.
1—Low Chlorine equipment, including evaporator (hot water), flow meter, etc.

INSPECTION
AT YOUR CONVENIENCE
ANY TIME
PHONE WIRE WRITE

OUTSTANDING EQUIPMENT

JUST PURCHASED

2—Shriver 18" stainless steel filter presses, closed delivery 4 eye.
2—Shriver 24" x 24" cast iron filter presses, 4 eye, 28 chambers.
1—500 gallon stainless steel jacketed and agitated vacuum still, 75# jkt. & 30# internal.
1—500 gallon steel jacketed and agitated vacuum still.
1—Buflovak rotary vacuum drier, 24" x 48".
1—Devine 4C vacuum shelf dryer w/9—40" x 43" shelves, w/condenser.
1—Haveg 1000 gallon closed top storage tank.
1—Haveg #6 suction filter, 50 gal. top 100 gallon bottom, NEW.
6—Dry powder mixers, Day, Howe, Gedge Gray & Wolfe; 800 to 7500 lbs.
3—Beach Russ #7W vacuum pumps, 7½ HP motor.
1—Nash L-6 vacuum pump, MD.
1—Glascote 50 gallon vacuum glass-lined reactor, jktd. & agtd., with reflux condenser and 30 gal. receiver.

We Buy and Trade — Send Us Your Surplus Listings

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WE BUY COMPLETE PLANTS OR INDIVIDUAL ITEMS

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORP.

"Pledged to Personal Service"

148 Grand Street Worth 4-8130 New York 13, N. Y.

EXTRACTORS — Tolhurst 26"-40" & S & H 48" Rubber.
CONDENSATE UNITS—New, for 60 HP Boiler.
HAMMER MILLS—Wms LGI, Reg. #1, GA 30 w/motors.
FILTERS—Rubber, Sparkler, 18D4, Oliver, 5'3"x3', Laughlin B-4.
PEBBLE MILLS—Lab. sizes, New Jars, 30x33, 6'x8'.
SCREENS—Tyler Hummer, 3x5, 1 & 3 deck. Selectro 18x48, double.
FILTER PRESSES—18" S/S 3 eye, Iron 24"-30".
JAW CRUSHERS — 8½x14½, 9x15, 11x26, 18x36.
MIXER — Stokes, 13.5 gal. Link Belt 16 cu. ft.
VIKING PUMP—4" w/15 HP motor.
ROTARY DRYERS—4x30, 5x40, 6x80.
CONVEYOR—New 14" screw.
MOTORS & SPEED REDUCERS.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, 1SI, 2TH.
3-roll Mills: Day 12x32" and 16x40".
Powder Mixer: Day, 66 cu. ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaportite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 26" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Rietz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51, motor dr.
Filter: Oliver 3'x4', Everdur. con.
Vacuum Pan: Mojonnier 56" stainless steel.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Dryer: American 42x120" double drum.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal. st. steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st. steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
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1—Baker Perkins Steel Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 100 gals. cap.
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Agricultural Imports

—Continued from page 3

F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, who announced last week he would continue his efforts to have the restriction lifted.

"It is my understanding," Mr. Battley said, "that this action was mandatory. The department's solicitor ruled that, because tung oil had been placed under CCC loan and purchase agreement, the Department of Agriculture could take no other action.

"There is a strong move afoot to eliminate the mandatory requirements which forced this action on the ground that the Secretary of Agriculture has ample discretionary power under other provisions of law.

"Everything possible will be done by the NPVLA to prove that the extension of the order limiting tung imports beyond June 30 is not warranted," Mr. Battley concluded.

US Rubber Plants Sale

—Continued from page 3

tial, namely, an adequate stockpile of natural rubber and a healthy, progressive synthetic rubber industry. Our stockpiling objectives are adequate and have been virtually achieved and, from the economic and technological data available to me, I am confident that if the government-owned synthetic rubber facilities are sold as recommended, competitive private industry will amply, efficiently, and economically supply our synthetic rubber requirements.

"Disposal of the government-owned facilities must be consistent with three objectives. In the first place the government should realize their full fair value; secondly, disposal should be effected in such a way as to ensure to the consuming public, and to large and small rubber fabricators the benefits of fair competition; and, finally, to ensure against the hazards of unforeseeable contingencies the facilities must be sold on such terms as will guarantee their ready availability for the production of synthetic rubber in time of emergency. Disposal pursuant to these criteria will best serve the public interest," the President said.

Pennsalt, Airco, Goodrich

—Continued from page 3

and further additions are under review.

The new Pennsalt chlorine-caustic soda plant is using the new DeNora mercury cells, developed in Italy and licensed in this country by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. It has a rated daily capacity of fifty tons of chlorine and a proportionate amount of caustic soda and hydrogen. Included in the new unit plant is a unit for producing pure anhydrous hydrogen chloride gas.

Air Reduction's calcium carbide and acetylene plant began operations in January and almost simultaneously announced plans to double the 142,500 tons yearly rated capacity of the plant. Two added furnaces are now under construction and are expected to be in operation in 1954. It is expected that large quantities of calcium carbide will be shipped from Calvert City to the neoprene plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in Louisville, Ky., supplementing output of Airco's Louisville calcium carbide unit.

Goodrich Chemical began production of vinyl chloride monomer at Calvert City in February. Its output goes by tankcar to the firm's resins plants at Avon Lake, Ohio, and Louisville.

Chemstrand Appoints Engineers

Roy G. Hemminghaus, plant manager of the Chemstrand Corporation's integrated nylon manufacturing center now under construction near Pensacola, Fla., has announced six appointments to supervisory positions in the engineering department. They are:—James E. Bromley, Edwin J. Dubus, Ernest A. Heckler, Alfred R. Johnson, jr., Jesse H. Smithson and George O. Young.

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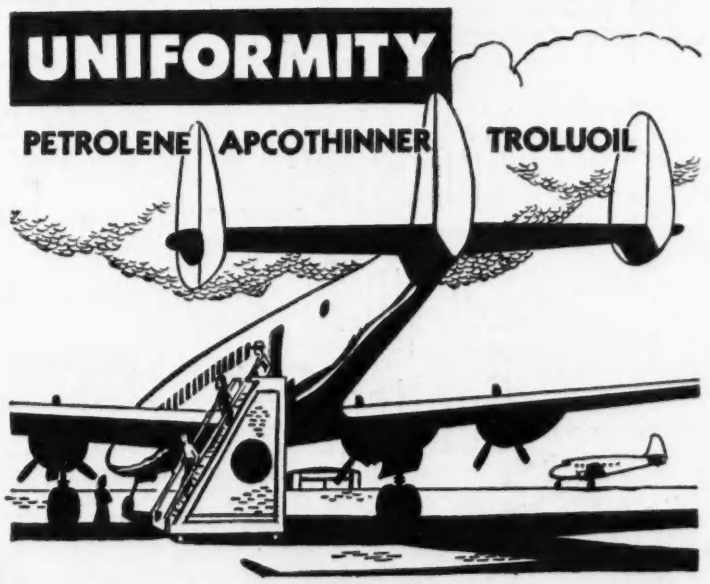

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CHEMICAL SOLVENTS

WOrth 2-7763 • MArket 2-3650 60 PARK PLACE NEWARK 2 N J

NEVILLE

PHENOTHIAZINE
THE NEVILLE COMPANY
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DOMESTIC AND EXPORT
FORMALDEHYDE U. S. P.
CRESYLIC ACID A. D. F.
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE
POTASSIUM PERSULFATE
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE

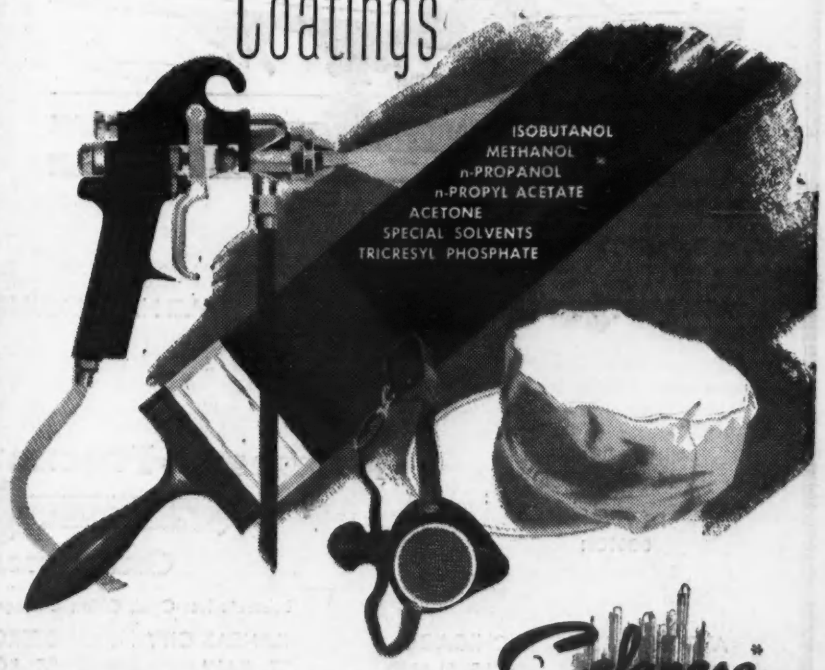
RN

MURRAY HILL 7-7267
RICNELCHEM, N. Y.

RICHES-NELSON, INC.
Chemicals and Allied Products
342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
European Affiliate
RICHES-NELSON, S. P. R. L., Shell Bldg., BRUXELLES, BELGIUM

CELANESE* CHEMICALS ARE BASIC

FOR Varnishes
Lacquers
Coatings



Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.